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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SHORT SITTING IN EACH BRANCH.

The House Vote the Present Session Continuous.

Executive Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock and was called to order by the President *pro tem*.

Mr. Shimer offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WHEREAS, The prosperity of our State is in a deplorable condition, furnaces idle, manufactories closed, coal operations at a standstill, labor at starving prices, taxes high and bankruptcy staring us in the face; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the expenses at the coming inauguration of the Governor shall not exceed the amount expended for the inauguration of his Excellency Governor Hartranft, in January, 1873.

Mr. McNeill offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn until to-morrow morning. Adopted.

Mr. Wartel offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be instructed to have each number of the *Legislative Journal* properly enclosed and mailed as directed by Senators, on the same day in which it is received from the printer.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate adopted at the session of 1875 be adopted for the government of this session, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Jones offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, if the House of Representatives concur, The President and members of the Senate and House of Representatives will meet at twelve o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in joint convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, to open and publish the vote for Governor and State Treasurer, in pursuance of the Constitution and law of the Commonwealth. Mr. Newmyer was appointed teller on the part of the Senate.

The following appointments were confirmed: Sealers of Weights and Measures —John Kochler, Crawford county; W. W. Tyson, Allegheny county.

Notaries—E. T. Cassidy, Wm. Smith, A. C. Johnston, all of Pittsburgh; A. C. Henry, W. H. Lockhart, both of Allegheny city; A. N. Hoyt, Kearns City; S. A. Maloy, Renovo; H. T. Harvey, Lock Haven; Jesse Merrill, Lock Haven; J. Ford Dorran, Meadville; John Wallace, Jr., Brownsville; H. H. Leigh, Monongahela; Alvan Doran, Washington; Wm. P. Hays, Erie; John Gosdell, Edinboro; J. W. Allison, Erie; E. M. Blanchard, Bellefonte.

Adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Speaker *pro tem*. Davis will announce the standing committees of the Senate on Thursday. The Democrats who give us two of the most important committees: Butler B. Strang, Finance; A. J. Herr, Judiciary General; George V. Lawrence, Federal Relations; George H. Anderson, of Allegheny, Education; John C. Newmyer, Local Judiciary; Horatio G. Jones, Vice and Immorality.

Mr. McNeill, of Allegheny, after a persistent effort, has had Captain James A. Blackmore appointed a paster and folder.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Clarke, the House resumed consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Huhn to the resolution of Mr. Lusk, submitted yesterday. The resolution of Mr. Lusk was read, as follows:

Resolved, That, if the Senate concur, The business of the General Assembly remaining unfinished at the adjournment, March 18th, 1876, be taken up and disposed of in its regular order.

Mr. Huhn's amendment was read, as follows:

Resolved, That no bill, resolution or other business pending at the adjournment of the session of 1875 be considered at the present session, unless again introduced.

Mr. Leech argued that the present was a new session and that everything considered must be again introduced. To take up bills that have passed first or second readings at the previous session, at the point at which they arrived at last session, and act upon them would throw very grave doubts on the constitutionality of legislation. The passage of such bills would open the door to litigation, which he hoped would be avoided.

Mr. Wolfe, of Union, made a lengthy speech in favor of a continuous session.

Mr. Brown, of Erie, thought the question was surrounded by difficulties. He believed the present was a distinct session from that of last year. It was a continuance of the session of 1875, we could act on no important bill that had been defeated last winter. He thought it would be for the interest of the Commonwealth to destroy all unfinished business of last winter. All the really important bills considered last session were relentlessly slaughtered. He hoped those that remained would share the same fate.

Mr. Christy thought the whole question could be summed up in one word—"expediency." He should vote for the amendment, believing that to be the easiest mode of disposing of the matter.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, thought it was expedient for the House to commence business *de novo*. He should therefore vote for the amendment. He was in favor of a long session, which would be prevented if the House should take up the unfinished bills of last session.

Mr. Leigh submitted an amendment to to the amendment, to add, "but that any such bills, resolutions or other business, being introduced, shall have precedence over any other bills or resolutions, except appropriation bills."

Mr. Huhn raised a point of order that the amendment changed a standing rule of the House, and would therefore have to lie over one day.

The Speaker decided the point of order well taken, and the House resumed consideration of Mr. Huhn's amendment. Messrs. Stahle, Parker and Withington following in opposition to the amendment, which was disagreed to—Yeas 86, nays 105.

Mr. Mitchell submitted the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of five members of the House to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, if the Senate shall appoint such a committee, to consider the whole subject of legislation lying over from last session, with power to report by joint rule or otherwise.

The previous question was called and sustained, and the amendment was not agreed to—Yeas 91, nays 97.

The original resolution was then agreed to—Yeas 98, nays 83.

The House adjourned until eleven A. M., to-morrow.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 4, 1876.

The two Houses met to-day, and each organized on a different basis—the House on the basis that it was already organized, and the Senate upon the basis that this was the beginning of a new session. As it is not the province nor within the power of one House to take cognizance of the method in which the other House is organized, the two bodies accepted the situation and entered upon their duties without questioning the legitimacy of the proceedings by which an organization was reached.

There is a great difference and confusion of opinion about the question as to the power of either body to take up and act upon the unfinished business of last session. Quite a number of Democratic Senators are of the opinion that the Republican Senators are right in their position that this is a regular session, distinct from last winter's session, and restricted to whatever business is originated within the limits of its existence; but, in order that they might not embarrass their political friends in the House, who insist upon it that both Houses were permanently organized last winter for two years, they voted against proceeding to an election of officers. They do not mean to be understood, however, as committed by that action to the policy of resuming business where it was left off at the time of last year's adjournment. When that question comes up it will be met upon its merits, and will be decided upon other than partisan grounds.

The question, it is fair to presume, would not have been raised, at all, but for the eagerness of a limited number of members to get rid of Mr. Speaker Patterson. The discussion was prompted solely with the design of removing him, under cover of a grave constitutional problem. If it had been decided that the session was a new one, and that the House should go into a new election, it is not probable that, in arranging a new deal, Patterson would have been run out of the Speakership. The caucus has demonstrated that he had a majority of his party with him; and a resolution to go into a new election would simply have resulted in the re-election of the old officers. The ins are nearly always stronger than the outs.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find out why this war was made upon Patterson, and what particular end was to be attained by his defeat. The whole warfare was aimed at him; and he must have been an obstacle in some one's way, or was not tractable enough to subserve the purpose of his opponents. Whatever the purpose, it has been adroitly hidden under the mask of this fight upon a constitutional question, and we shall never know what particular scheme of rascality was to be promoted by his removal.

The House has before it several resolutions upon the subject of resuming business or beginning *de novo*; and it will discuss the matter fully before deciding. There are some Republicans, interested in bills in which progress was made last winter but which were in an unfinished state at adjournment, who favor the theory that this is but a continuance of last winter's session, and more Democrats who take the contrary view; but on which side the majority lies it is hard to guess. The Senate is very decidedly against a resumption of old business, and is not likely to yield, even if the entire business of the State should be brought to a dead-lock.

The practice in both Houses of Congress, which is a biennial body, up to the time of the war, was to treat all unfinished business as dead at the end of each session; but during the war a joint rule was adopted to take up the unfinished business of one session at the beginning of the following session. It is significant that this was established only by virtue of a joint rule of both Houses to that effect. Without such a rule, it was not in the power of either House, acting by itself, to adopt such a practice.

The practice in Parliament, which is a septennial body, is to treat all unfinished business as dying with the session, and such is the general parliamentary rule everywhere. Where the two Houses are unable to agree upon a rule on the subject, it clearly is not in the power of one branch to establish a contrary practice. If the two Houses cannot agree, all business must, of necessity, originate with the session.

There is a marked difference in the tone of the Democratic members this winter, compared with that which prevailed last winter. Then they were rampant with confidence, and almost insolent in their assurance of being able to carry everything before them, in the elections for Governor and President; now they are less inclined to regard the future as certain, and the election for Governor has chastened and subdued their expectations. There is nothing like adversity for bringing men to their senses.

The Governor's message is regarded by all as a very able document, and its strictures upon the evils which affect our municipal corporations are warmly commended.

It is probable that as one step toward municipal reform, a law similar to the Worthington law of Ohio will be introduced and pressed to passage. This has proved an efficient restraint upon the wicked practice of getting what is known as "floating debts." It is a legislative injunction to "pay as you go;" and would be directly in the line of our constitutional policy of limiting the amount of municipal indebtedness.

The House committees remain unchanged; the Senate committees will be announced on Thursday. They will be the same as last year's, with the exception of the changes caused by the election of new Senators. The Judiciary Committee will be retained nine members, and the Democrats will be allowed to indicate the places to which they wish their members to be assigned. Mr. Strang will probably be Chairman of the Finance and Judiciary General, Mr. Newmyer of Judiciary Local, and Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, on Banks and Education. The Democrats have been in consultation, to-day, as to the places they will ask for, and they will probably suggest several changes in last year's list, but none of them will be material except the retiracy of Mr. Dill from the Finance Committee, who gives way for some of his colleagues who are ambitious of the distinction to be won in settling the finances of the State.

SPECIAL.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War stating that since the close of the last session of Congress the preparation of the official records of the rebellion, both Union and Confederate, has rapidly progressed, and showing the amount expended in the work, balance on hand, &c. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After the expiration of the morning hour the CHAIR laid before the Senate the State rights resolutions submitted by Senator Morton.

Mr. MORTON said it was the desire of his colleague, Mr. McDonald, to submit a substitute, and as that gentleman was not present and several Senators desired to discuss the resolutions, he asked that they be laid over, and it was so ordered.

The CHAIR then laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Morton authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi, and at the request of Mr. Morton, the resolution was laid over till Monday next.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that on Thursday of next week he would submit to the Senate resolutions relating to the services and public character of the late Vice President Wilson.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution that the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to communicate to the Senate a detailed statement of the assets of said company remaining undistributed, and all assets collected or charged in any way since the date of their report transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 14th of December, 1874.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes in accordance with existing laws. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

HOUSE.

The House reassembled to-day. The Speaker occupied the chair in apparently good health. There were but few members absent.

On motion of Mr. MORRISON the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, and the usual resolutions distributing the President's message to appropriate committees were offered by Mr. Morrison, and adopted.

The committee rose and reported the resolutions to the House, when Mr. KASSON called attention to the fact that among the subjects referred to the Committee on Ways and Means were those of the redemption of United States notes, the partial repeal of the legal tender act, and the gradual reduction of the legal tender notes.

Mr. KASSON suggested that, as the subjects were specially within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the referring of them to the Committee on Ways and Means would be apt to cause clashing between the committees.

Mr. MORRISON said it was almost impossible in distributing the President's message to separate its subjects so that there should be no clashing between the committees, but the Committee on Ways and Means in preparing these resolutions had followed the precedents, and tried to keep the several committees within the line of of their respective duties.

The subject was further discussed by Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Messrs Cox and Wood, Mr. Burchard, of Illinois; Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Garfield, the point of discussion being that the legislation relating to legal tender notes belonged to the Committee of Ways and Means, while that referring to national bank notes belonged to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Finally resolutions were adopted giving the Committee on Banking and Currency control of the subject of banks and banking, currency and the resumption of specie payments by national banks.

Under the call, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. FRYE—To provide for the payment of judgments of the Alabama Commission as soon as possible after June 22d next. Also, for an equestrian statue in Washington of Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the disbursements for the support of the Marine Corps and to inquire into the expediency of abolishing such corps, or transferring it to the army. Adopted. Also, resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether any officers of the navy or Marine Corps over the age of sixty-two years are still retained on the active list, and if so why they have not been retired. Adopted.

By Mr. GOODE—Calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the eight steam vessels authorized by the act of February 10, 1873, have been constructed, and if so what has been their cost. Adopted. Also instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report whether any materials belonging to the Government have been fraudulently or wrongfully removed from navy yards, and whether there have been any unlawful combinations for the purchase of the same. Also whether any part of the money appropriated for the construction of eight steam vessels of war, authorized by the act of February 10, 1873, has been misapplied for political purpose, or used in any manner to promote the success of the Republican party; and especially whether any money has been paid to incompetent persons, possessing no mechenical skill, who have been employed in navy yards on the condition, expressed or implied, that they would vote for the nominees of the Republican party.

Mr. KASSON suggested that the inquiry go back a few years further and include the Democratic party.

Mr. GOODE preferred the resolution in its present form, not caring to go back to times before the deluge.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the resolution specified no navy yard.

Mr. GOODE—It specifies all the navy yards in the country.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested to strike out the words "Republican party" and substitute for them the words "any political party."

Mr. GOODE agreed to modify the resolution accordingly, whereupon Mr. HALE, of Maine, Mr. GARFIELD, and other Republicans, said there was no opposition to the resolution on that side. The resolution, as thus modified, was agreed to.

By Mr. MUNROE—To protect the postal rights of inmates of insane asylums. Also a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of making a moderate appropriation, on rates of illiteracy, for States which have established or will establish a permanent system of common schools for the education of their youth. Adopted.

By Mr. DOUGLASS—Resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company and its several branches, the cause of its failure, the parties responsible therefor, and the names and residences of all debtors of the company. Adopted.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia—To restore to the pension rolls the names of persons stricken therefrom for disloyalty.

By Mr. CALDWELL, of Alabama—Resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of United States troops stationed in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana on the 6th of December, 1875. Adopted.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that he would next Tuesday move the House to adopt suitable proceedings in relation to the death of the late ex-President Johnson.

By Mr. CASSON—Resolution recognizing the brave and gallant services rendered by loyal soldiers to the country in the time of its greatest need and peril, and earnestly recommending to the people the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of these brave men by securing employment for them; that in all cases of public employment (all other things being equal) the soldier shall have a preference over the civilian, and declaring that the House is in favor of giving liberal pensions to diseased and crippled soldiers, their widows and children and their dependent fathers and mothers.

The previous question was seconded—142 to 9—and the resolution was agreed to, amid laughter on both sides of the House.

Mr. MORRISON offered a resolution directing the several Commissioners having charge of matters pertaining to Indian affairs, military affairs, naval affairs, postoffices, public lands, public buildings and grounds, claims and war claims to inquire into any abuses in the administration and execution of existing laws affecting those branches of the public service, with a view to ascertain what changes and reformation can be made so as to promote integrity, economy and efficiency; also, instructing the committees on expenditures in the several departments to proceed at once, as required by the rules of the House, to examine the state of the accounts and expenditures of the respective departments, whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with the appropriation laws, and what reduction can be effected, to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys and to secure the Government against demands unjust in character or extravagant in amount.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Judiciary Committee to report a law to compel the Pacific railway companies, which refund to the Government for the interest advanced on subsidy bonds issued to the companies. He said that the Supreme Court has recently decided that the Government is bound to pay the interest on the subsidy bonds, and no provision is made for reimbursement, except that where freight or passages are furnished for the Government one-half of the charge may be credited on the advance. The subsidy bonds amount to sixty-five million dollars, and the interest paid by the Government over and above the freight charges credited, is over twenty-seven million dollars. The Attorney General estimated that the railroad companies would owe the Government $200,000,000 at the maturity of the bonds in about twenty years. This will be lost to the Government unless a new law secure indemnity. This is the object of the resolution to save the Government from the loss of $200,000,000.

Mr. FORD offered a resolution declaring that the doctrine just enunciated by the House in the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Casson, is so wise and just that it should be followed by the officers of the House, in filling the subordinate places under them, and instructing them in all such cases to give to well qualified Union soldiers the preference over the late Confederate army. [Laughter.] He moved the previous question on its adoption. The previous question was not seconded—78 to 103.

Mr. WARD, of New York, remarking that this was the Centennial year, a year in which all past dissensions, difficulties and controversies should be forgotten, moved to refer the resolution to the Select Committee on Centennial Celebration. He wanted the House to go to business and have no more buncomb. The motion was agreed to—121 to 91—and the resolution was accordingly referred.

Mr. HARRISON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the distribution of the patronage of the House of Representatives and of the different departments, those elected, and who by law have the appointment of subordinates, should only regard the Jeffersonian test, "Is he honest? Is he faithful? Is he capable?" and that recent events in the Federal administration give a peculiar emphasis to this Democratic sentiment. [Laughter.] Adopted.

Mr. CAULFIELD offered a resolution stating that certain charges have been made implying fraud and mismanagement in the construction of the Custom House and Postoffice building in Chicago, and instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to enter on an investigation of such charges. Adopted.

The House, at 4:10, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1876.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTEST.

The second oratorical contest of the Intercollegiate Literary Association took place last evening in the Academy of Music, which was crowded. Julien M. Elliott, of Hamilton, took the first prize, and D. J. Tompkins, of Cornell, the second. The $200 prize for the best essay on "Dickens and Thackerey Compared," went to Frank E. Heath, of Cornell. The essays of Nelson S. Spencer, of the College of the City of New York, and of F. A. Wells, of the Northwestern University, on "Advantages and Disadvantages of Universal Suffrage," were so equal that the prize of $250 was divided. Wilbur Larremore, of the College of the City of New York, took the $100 prize for an essay on "Arbitration as a Substitute for War in the Intercourse of Nations." In the Greek examination, the first prize, $300, was awarded to Miss Julia J. Thomas, of Cornell, the only young woman who competed. She has, since the examination, been married, and the prize goes to Mrs. Julia J. Irving. The second prize, $200, went to Henry Veghte, of Rutgers.

FAILURE OF MORE JEWELERS.

Hunting & Carle, manufacturing jewelers, John street, have failed, to the surprise of the trade. Liabilities and assets not made known.

FAILURE OF HEMP AND JUTE DEALER.

William B. Cooper, Jr., hemp and jute dealer, of Pearl street, is reported to have made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are said to be heavy.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—In the House, to-day, bills were introduced to apply the principles of the Adair law to gambling and to increase the penalties for violation of the same; to establish an asylum for chronic insanity; to make the failure of agents to return money collected on book or other accounts embezzlement; to remit the penalty for taxes unpaid December 20, 1875, and to extend the time of payment of the same until April 20, 1876.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Clear or fair and cooler weather, westerly to southerly winds and rising barometer.

The Moody and Sankey committee in Philadelphia report that they have received $15,365 and need $30,000.

The boiler of a portable saw mill exploded yesterday morning, five miles below Gallipolis, O., on the West Virginia side of the river, instantly killing Lafe Copple and John Ary, and slightly wounding two others.

The libel suit of State Treasurer-elect Pfaender, of Minnesota, against William S. Hunter, the present Deputy State Treasurer, has resulted in favor of the defendant. The alleged libel was a statement that Pfaender, in 1870, received money from Emil Munch, then State Treasurer, for refraining from being a candidate for that office.

A call has been issued for a convention of Evangelical ministers, editors of religious papers and others interested in religious work in the United States, to be held at the Philadelphia Depot Tabernacle January 19th and 20th, next. The meetings are to be presided over by Mr. Moody. At the morning and afternoon sessions topics of vital interest in the Christian work will be discussed. In the evening the usual preaching services will be conducted by Mr. Moody.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Election of Presiding Officer of Senate.

Report of Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Morrison Tries His Hand as Leader of the House.

WOOD HELPS HIM OUT AS BEFORE.

Prospects of the Centennial Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1876.

President of the Senate.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day considered the tenure of the office of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The precedents in the case were considered. A majority sustain the view that the Senate can elect a President *pro tempore* at any time. The committee expect to report to-morrow. The main point in view has been to determine the principle. It is intimated that the committee are not disposed to recommend immediate action. If the views of the committee be adopted, which it is probable, it places the question in such a position that in event of the demise of the President they could proceed to an election at once. Should such an unhappy event transpire, judging from the expression of influential Senators, another election would be had immediately. In the caucus which nominated Mr. Ferry, that gentleman had but one majority over Mr. Anthony, so that a revival of the contest would, under the altered circumstances, doubtless bring about a different result. It is believed that Mr. Hamlin would be chosen. The Democrats in the Senate will oppose the report of the committee, maintaining that the Senate has not the power to go into an election at any time they see fit.

The Leaders of the House.

The Democratic wrangle to-day over the distribution of the financial portion of the President's message, demonstrated that Morrison is a very light weight and, but for the co-operation of Wood, would have made sorry failure.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The representatives of the Centennial Exhibition have returned here and resumed their labors on behalf of the desired appropriation. The Select Committee will meet to-morrow to consider in what form the appropriation should be made. They favor the basis of a direct appropriation. The committee hope to report, to-morrow, and may attempt the passage of the bill, which will be for one and a-half millions, on Monday, the centennial anniversary of the ruin. A canvass of the House indicates a majority. The South shows opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1876.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEM.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning and examined Mr. Edmunds' resolution, calling for a new election, on the 7th instant, of President of the Senate *pro tempore*. After an hour's session the committee adjourned till to-morrow without taking final action. An expression of opinion was obtained by a vote on the question this morning as to what the Senate has a legal right to elect a presiding officer at the present time. On this motion, Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Wadleigh voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Merriman in the negative. Mr. Mitchell did not vote.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, January 5.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and William A. Pierce, of Portsmouth, for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions express special payments, a revenue tariff, with incidental protection, and true reconciliation with our Southern brethren; proclaim unalterable opposition to a third term; that freedom and labor have a full, fair and free exercise of every right of citizenship; that a just and forbearing policy toward the South shall be observed, and that the party in power in no manner meets with their highest approbation and commands their undivided support.

The ninth resolution asserts that our free public school system is the bulwark of American liberty, and says: "We approve, therefore, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States declaring that the money raised by taxation in each State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall be applied solely to such schools, and that no religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

The seventh resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we cherish gratefully the services of our veteran soldiers, and hereby express our unqualified abhorrence of the action of the Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives in removing from places of employment about the capitol, maimed Union veterans and filling their places with men who only claim upon the majority is that they fought to destroy this Union.

Louisiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon, at St. Patrick's Hall. Hon. R. H. Marr, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Judge Albert Voorhies was elected President *pro tem*, and Hon. John C. Moncure President.

Amongst the committees appointed, was one, on motion of Hon. R. H. Marr, to prepare a memorial and address to Congress on Louisiana affairs, and a Committee on State and Municipal Taxes. Governor John McEnery and Lieutenant Governor P. B. Penn were invited to seats on the platform, and were loudly cheered. Ex-Governor Warmoth was on the floor of the Convention during the entire session.

Letters were received and read from Congressmen Gibson and Levy, promising Congressional action on the Louisiana question, in case it was shown that a republican form of government did not exist there. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Semi-Annual Statement of Michigan Southern.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The *Evening Post* says: "At a meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company in this city this morning, the following report from the auditor, of the business transacted during the six months ending December 31, 1875, was presented: Gross earnings, $7,545,000; operating expenses and taxes, $5,051,000; net earnings, $2,494,000; interest on bonded debt, basis of branch roads, and dividend payable February, 1876, on guaranteed stock, $1,419,000; balance, $1,075,000. The road, machinery and property of the company have been in all respects fully maintained at the standard of high condition. The bonded debt of the company at this date is $30,250,000, against $36,500,000 at the same time last year, a diminution, by means of the sinking fund, the obligation of which has been fully complied with, of $250,000, and dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock of the company was ordered, payable February 1, out of the earnings of the past six months.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Grand Jury at Vineland, New Jersey, has indicted Landis for the murder of Carruth.

Hamilton, Richardson & Whitney, dry goods jobbers of Boston, are reported to have failed. Their liabilities are placed at $850,000.

Bulletins announcing the condition of the health of Queen Isabella are issued at Paris daily. That of yesterday reports her condition less favorable.

Alexander Kelsey, an old and well-known citizen of St. Louis, committed suicide, by taking morphine, on Tuesday. No cause is assigned for the act.

The following officers of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange were elected yesterday: President, N. Coley Finn; Vice President, John Wahl; Second Vice President, F. P. Davidson.

United States Naval Paymaster Spaulding has been arrested and confined at Mare Island, Cal., on orders from Washington. It is supposed that he is charged with complicity in the Pinney frauds.

A. M. Holbrook, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died at Bladen Springs, Ala., yesterday morning, aged sixty-eight. He was born in Vermont and went to New Orleans in 1836.

The steamers Gillert, from Hamburg; Maas, from Rotterdam; Alexander, from the Mediterranean; Anchoria, from Glasgow, and City of Montreal from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Message of Governor Ames.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—Governor Ames' message to the Mississippi Legislature was read yesterday. It opens by calling attention to the late State election, recites the events occurring at Clinton in September, and says that lawless bands of men controlled other counties prior to that time, that violence reigned elsewhere in the State and appeals came for protection from all directions. The sentiment against the militia was so powerful as to prevent its organization, that sentiment growing out of fear of the race issue. Under these circumstances the Governor called for national troops, but failed to receive them. A renewed effort to organize the militia developed the deep-seated bitterness of the race issue, and the conviction prevailed that they would only precipitate the conflict it was sought to avoid. The seizure, in one instance, of State arms on the way to the capital and the liability of their being seized on the way from the capital were additional causes preventing the organization of the militia; but because an attempt was made to organize and use the militia for one class of people rebelled against it, and to avoid threatened deeds of violence a committee of prominent citizens, powerful in controlling one political organization, gave their pledges to preserve peace and good order and secure a fair election. This novel and humiliating speciacle in the government of a free people was presented. The regularly organized legal authorities being unable to preserve peace and good order and secure a fair election, the leaders of a political organization assume to do it with accredited power to accomplish all they might attempt. The deeds of violence alluded to had the effect to intimidate many voters. In proof of the practice of intimidation, the message recites several instances. In these cases the courts have been unable to dispense justice. The cause of all this disorder and trouble is attributed to the race question —the efforts of the white race to reassert its old supremacy. The message recommends the unconditional repeal of the political laws of the State so as to bring about a better feeling between the races.

State finances are unprecedently favorable. The real debt of the State, beyond its ability to pay, is only half a million dollars. The expenses of the State government for the past year were $618,000, a reduction over the expenses of last year of nearly $200,000, while the receipts have been $400,000 over the disbursements. The message recommends that taxes be made payable only in United States currency.

There is furious comment to-day on the Governor's message, and a resolution is talked of to return the message to the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is ready to receive information on the condition of the government and recommendations, but not to hear political campaign documents. In the House a resolution was offered asking the Governor to give dates and places where violence and intimidation occurred during the election, and where the courts were suspended.

The impeachment question will not come up for some time. It will embrace Governor Ames, Secretary of State Govesia Davis and Superintendent of Education Cordoza.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Combinations are forming against Lamar that threaten his defeat, though his friends are confident. To-night a private caucus to-night, General Lowrey will draw from the Senatorial contest, leaving the race between Lamar and General George. Most of Lowrey's strength will, it is believed go to George. The Senatorial caucus will be held to-morrow night.

The Prussian War Office have a machine similar to that used by Thomassen. It was offered to them by a man from New York in 1870, for the destruction of the French fleet. The offer was declined. The maker appears to have been an associate of Thomassen.

Joseph Bork, the defaulting City Treasurer of Buffalo, returned yesterday and gave himself up. He was arraigned in the Police Court and bailed by friends in fifty thousand dollars. He claims that, if allowed to do it, he can pay all the claims of the city.

France yesterday notified Austria that she concurs without reserve in the proposals for Turkish reform made in Count Andrassy's note. All the Powers have been notified of the decision.

Let Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—200 COAL MINERS—Steady work. Apply immediately at KEELING & CO.'S, head of Tunnel hill street, South Side.

WANTED—GUIDE ROLLER—A Roller for a ten-inch train; a good and steady man. Apply to J. & L. SCHOEN & BRO., Elfs, Lower Mills, Ninth ward, Allegheny.

WANTED—ROOM—BY A YOUNG woman, with board, small room with use of bath. Penn and Eleventh streets. Private family preferred. References. Address D. A., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING salesman for some good, reliable house; would travel on commission or salary. Address, stating terms, emp oyment, &c., P. O. Box 98, Elm, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—POWER SHOP ROOM—On second floor, with power to drive four Blacksmith Fires, Drill, Lathe, Press and Trip Hammer. Address, stating terms, &c., Box A.-A., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A LADY OF refinement and experience desires a situation as Housekeeper in a widower's family. Address Miss F. A. HOUSTON, York, York county, Pa.

WANTED—BUILDING — WANTED to rent, a large Building, suitable for a Publishing House, in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., for a five or ten years' lease, PUBLISHER, P. O. Lock Box 285, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—LADIES—A FEW INTELligent Young Ladies, to engage in a light, respectable employment, paying from $4 to $8 per day. All expenses advanced. Reference required. Call or address T. A. BABCOCK, 198 Second avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A Wholesale Grocery, Produce, or Flour House, by a competent young man, as Salesman, Shipping Clerk, and good Collector. Can bring a good trade to city and country. Will make himself generally useful. Address, P. O. Box "G," Commercial office. Reference first class.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY experienced in the construction of Coke Ovens, and in the manufacture of Coke, for a large Iron Works in Canada. Address, stating experience, wages, and references expected, B. M., WILLIAM D. MARVEL, Coal and Iron Merchant, 111 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—PUPILS—THE UNDERsigned, a native of Germany, having purchased a regular five years' course in several universities of the country, is prepared to give lessons in the Classical, German, French, and Hebrew languages. LEWIS BUCK, 172 Market street, Allegheny. References: Rev. Dr. Hays, 121 Penn avenue; Rev. John Landis, 172 Market street, Allegheny; Mrs. Thos. McFadden, Jr., Fifth avenue. TTHS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN THE Insurance business, already well established. To a strictly reliable and energetic man of large local acquaintance and influence this presents a favorable opening. Address D. N. B., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND Shoe Store well located, and doing a good business. Reason for selling, other business on hand and no time to attend to it. Stock on hand at a low figure cash. Apply at 56 Fifth avenue, for particulars inquire 111 Wood street. T. F. SCOTT.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN A well established Dry Goods and Grocery Business. A live, active man that can take charge. Must be well recommended. Capital required from $10,000 to Thousand Dollars. Address Box 163, Salin ville, Columbiana county, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCE—AN EXCELlent opportunity offers now to Enterprising Men. Private Sale of the Missouri Brass Foundry, Steam and Gas Fitting Shop, and the entire Plant, Supplies, situated in the heart of the city, and in complete running order, and having a large and profitable trade. Will be sold low, by leave of the Probate Court of St. Louis county. Offered for sale upon reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DEGENHART and CHAS. SEITZ, Executors, No. 600 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBber Belting, Lacing and Oils of every description. by THORP & CO., No. 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, 1 Shaper, 1 Drill, all by Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND B

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

ALL efforts looking to the establishment of a Democratic organ in Washington city have for the present been abandoned, no decision having as yet been reached by the leaders of the party as to what its "principles" are.

CONTINUING the record of subordinate appointments by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, we find that the newly chosen Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, of the Committee on Naval Affairs and of the Claims Committee owes, each, his selection to the fact that he was a "good" rebel soldier. The Democracy is inscribing history, fast.

"GRANT don't want the army reduced. That's flat."—*Post.*

How does that paper know? We *do* not believe the President is such a fool as to threaten a veto in advance of any legislation, but at all events our contemporary's license to practice as a prophet expired last fall with the re-election of Governor HARTRANFT, and it has not since been renewed.

IT IS rumored that Congressman RANDALL will soon propose in the House to reduce the salary of members to the old figures. It is doubtful whether he is in earnest, but nothing could be more fitting than that, if such a motion is to be made at all, he should make it—by way of partial atonement for his salary-grab sins of a couple of years ago.

THE Wisconsin Historical Society has just obtained control of what, after careful examination and inquiry, is claimed to be the largest and altogether the most valuable collection of prehistoric copper tools in the world. They will be classified and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, where they will doubtless attract the attention of antiquarians from all parts of the globe.

ACCORDING to Rev. Dr. CUMMING, the apocalyptic divine, the millennium is to begin within the next few months, before September, indeed. That settles the hash of the Democratic party, and explains what the *Courier-Journal* means when it says: "There is no use denying the fact, for a fact it is, that the Republicans enter the Centennial year with improved prospects."

THE South is producing claims on the National Treasury as the Western river bottoms produce corn; that is to say, at the rate of about a hundred bushels to the acre. The diabolical cotton-tax steal, involving some seventy millions of dollars, is of course revived. These multitudinous obnoxious claims present a sufficiently sharp and effective contrast with the delectable professions of the party just now dominant in the House.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S explorations last summer proved, beyond doubt, that the Yellowstone is navigable, at least six months in the year, to the mouth of the Big Horn river, and a line of steamers will be running on it next spring, thus giving Pittsburgh direct steam communication with those rich and promising regions. The signs are that there will be a great rush of fortune seekers to that point with the opening of navigation.

IN HIS Centennial speech at Indianapolis the other day, Governor HENDRICKS, speaking on the public school question, predicted that the educational foundations now laid in Indiana "will, before another quarter of a century shall have passed away, surpass the free schools of any country in the world." And yet the Supreme Court of that State decides that colored children are not entitled to the benefit of the public school system, in places where no colored schools exist.

WE ARE indebted to the military secretary of Governor TILDEN for a copy of the latter's message to the New York Legislature. He has a good deal to say about canal investigations—which he has used as partisan and personal engines, thereby stamping himself as dishonest in intent and act—ignores the school question and the notorious "Gray Nun bill," pitches a high key on the currency question, and tries hard to outbid any of his Democratic competitors for the Presidency. It is a mere waste of words, however. He is a dead duck.

ULTRAMONTANISM in this country is not to be feared, but neither is it to be overlooked; just as the careful navigator, whilst not fearing the tides, is nevertheless compelled to take watchful account of them. Here is the direction in which one current sets. Last Sunday the Roman Catholic priest of Dubuque, Iowa, gave public notice from the pulpit that the sacraments of penance and the holy eucharist would be withheld from all parents who persisted in sending their children to the public schools. It is understood that he spoke by authority of the Bishop—who I[s] not wise.

THE *Post* is dreadfully cynical. It says: "As there is no election pending just now, the public debt is increasing. It will be all right, however, when the apples are ripe in the fall."

That paper, if it knows anything, knows that the cause of the increase which accrued during December was the continued falling off in customs receipts and the continued demand for funds in the usual course of payments. But there is nothing unusual about it for that month, as the following table will show:

December.	Increase.
1872	$4,684,307 80
1873	8,453,272 71
1874	5,499,967 98
1875	1,915,062 70

We commend the *Post* to a closer study of facts, and a phosphoric stimulation of its intellectual powers.

WE DO not, as a general rule, take much stock in the statements of the Washington correspondents of the Chicago press. These scribblers are rarely of account unless they can find a mare's nest and work it up into a sensation. The readers of Chicago journals are partial to highly seasoned food, and it makes little difference what is the quality, so long as it has the sensational flavor. Hence the averment of the *Times'* correspondent that documentary evidence apparently implicating FRED. GRANT and ORVILLE GRANT in the whisky frauds has been concluded and forwarded to St. Louis for the use of the Grand Jury, is to be received with several grains of allowance. If it turns out to be true, however, there must be no indulging in half-way measures with them any more than with the rascals who have already been brought to book. Indictment, trial and conviction ought, if they are guilty, to follow as surely as the earth rolls round on its axis. "Let no guilty man escape."

DISCUSSING FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

It is reported that measures are in progress to hold a Financial Congress in Washington city, some time in February, to take up, discuss, and compare views upon the various financial problems now pressing for solution. The purpose is to open the door wide to all, of whatever financial creed, to come together and present their differing views. The friends of the greenback and the hard-money men, and the national bank men and their opponents, are all expected to send their ablest representatives, to reconcile, if possible, all conflicting theories upon a platform on which all can stand. Many of the seeming differences between the various schools are probably more apparent than real, and may turn out to be, when compared, mere differences of definition rather than of fact or philosophy.

We have not much faith, in a general way, in such gatherings. The result is as likely to be a confusion of tongues as a common agreement. Men are so tenacious of mere ideas, and so fond of the formulas they have framed, that to yield anything, either in phrase or faith, is considered disgraceful. There will be plenty of talk, plenty of angry feeling, and plenty of persistence in unyielding theories, and very little of calm, serious and earnest inquiry and discussion. Still, if the Congress results in but little good, it can do no harm. The adherents of divergent theories may come to a better understanding of the ground occupied by each; and the clearer that understanding is, the surer are we of intelligent action. It is a great thing for a man to understand his own ground thoroughly; but it is none the less essential that he should have a clear conception of the theories which conflict with his own.

It is, to our view, an encouraging sign of the times that several leading papers of the country, such as the Cincinnati *Gazette* and Springfield *Republican*, have taken a stand, lately, against demonetizing the greenback. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has favored an early resumption of specie payments, but insists that the greenback shall not be discarded nor deprived of its legal tender character; and the Springfield *Republican*, from being a bitter opponent of the greenback, has lately begun to advocate the retention of the greenback currency as a permanent part of our financial system.

The clamor against "inflation" is merely fighting against the wind. There are people all over the country who favor "inflation" for business or personal reasons; but "inflation" is no part of the creed of the great mass of the people. There is, in reality, no danger of "inflation" from any source entitled to the weight of consideration, and the fear of that may be discarded from every reflecting mind. But, while there is no reason to dread an inflation of the currency as probable, there is a well-defined and exceedingly reasonable fear of contraction beyond what occurs in the regular and legitimate operations of trade. The true financial policy is to avoid disturbing these operations, and to refrain from any legislation that will obstruct or derange them. The financial question will settle itself, if left to itself, and the more it is meddled with the harder it will be to settle it.

There is, besides thereasonable fear of contraction, a strong desire to preserve our greenback currency just as it is, and we heartily concur in the outcry against the attempt to demonetize it by repealing the legal tender clause. To demonetize it is to drive it out of circulation, and to drive it out of circulation is to disturb the business relations of the country and renew the terrors of the panic. To leave well enough alone is sound policy, in everything, and as the greenback commands unlimited confidence as matters now stand, it would be supremely foolish to do anything to weaken that confidence. Every man in business is disposed to cry out, "Let us have a rest!" and let trade work out its own deliverance. The road to that deliverance is rough enough, as it is, with a good currency that satisfies everybody; and to unsettle that currency would render the road wellnigh impassable. The curse that fell, of old, upon those who removed the old landmarks should, with equal reason, fall upon those who would disturb an established, good and safe currency. The currency is the life-blood of trade, and to derange it is to corrupt the very fountains of commercial life and activity.

The financial problem may approach a solution by discussion and a comparison of views, and to that end a Financial Congress may be serviceable; but if it attempts a wholesale meddling with the currency and a reversal of the policy under which our commerce has grown up, it will earn the execrations of all to whom stability is life and to whom disturbance and uncertainty is destruction and death.

RETROSPECT AND REFORM.

It is easy to be wise after the event; and as a Western genius has phrased it, "our hind-sight is better than our foresight." Hence it is that many of our patent reformers address themselves to the reform of the past rather than to provide remedies for the future.

Governor TILDEN, of New York, is one of these retrospective reformers, and the New York *Herald* hits off his character admirably in the following:

> The canal frauds will make a great figure in the message, because Governor Tilden regards administrative reform as the trump card in the Presidential game—a conclusion which does no discredit to his political sagacity. But, unluckily, *he has hung his reform lamp—at present—rather low pon the dark, but gives little aid for directing its future course.* There is a great difference between retrospect and reform. Most of the cases which Governor Tilden has so recklessly exposed are cases of extra compensation claimed by and paid to canal contractors. He seems to have quite ignored a provision of the amended State Constitution which came into force last year, forbidding extra compensation to be paid under any circumstances. The language of the amendment is: "No extra compensation shall be paid to any contractor, but if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the Canal Board only, upon the application of the contractor, may cancel such contract." This excellent provision shuts the door and bolts it against the kind of abuses which Governor Tilden has so energetically set himself to expose.

This is a very cheap way of earning a reputation for honesty and reform. The Constitution of the State forbids a repetition of the frauds he is exposing, so that the future is secure, and the reform needed has been attained independent of him. His sternness and severity, and extraordinary zeal in ferreting out abuses are not, therefore, to secure reform or change, but simply to punish past errors, and earn, in an easy way, a great reputation as a "Reformer." Those who went before him accomplished the real reform by amending the Constitution so as to prevent future frauds; and the Governor has simply succeeded in himself to-day taking for filth in the foul pool of the past. The men who punish frauds are entitled to credit; but the men who have the foresight to guard against and prevent them are the only ones entitled to the credit of being genuine and true Reformers.

IT MAY be, as the New York *Times* alleges, "an undeniable fact" that the sailors of the present day "are a wretchedly degraded class, and that even brave and determined officers frequently fail to keep them under control when in the face of imminent danger," but it is also undeniable for the fact that in many cases the competency of seamen is altogether a matter of secondary consideration with companies and their managers. The last report of the United States Shipping Commissioner at New York refers in strong terms of condemnation to the practice of "undermanning" American sea-going vessels, particularly steam vessels. It is shameful that a crew of eight men should be forced to do all the labor required in handling a ship that should carry sixteen; and that large steamers should be sent to sea with scarcely seamen enough to man two of the eight or ten lifeboats which the law obliges them to carry. Sooner or later Congress must compel sea-going steamers to carry not only a sufficient number of lifeboats, but also that which is of equal importance, a sufficient number of seamen to man them, and then, perhaps, we shall witness a change for the better in the character of the average Jack Tar.

As a whole, the shipbuilding industry appears to have been seriously affected during the past year by the low rates of freight prevailing throughout that period. It is estimated that a decrease of fifty per cent. in new tonnage will be shown in comparison with 1874. This is contrary to the expectations of those who insisted that the activity of that year was a substantial revival from the depression of 1873, whereas there is too much evidence that it proceeded from false expectations excited by an extraordinary, but transient grain movement at that time.

PERSONAL.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who was personally intimate with General George H. Thomas, denies the statement now going the rounds that the brave old soldier ever thought of casting his fortunes with the South as against the Union.

Father Larmer, a Catholic priest of Chicago, publishes a card in the *Times* of that city, in which he denies the recent rumors about Abraham Lincoln being a Catholic. There has been a good deal of talk, too, about the great President's religious belief, and Father Larmer's testimony seems to set at rest the Catholic story.

According to the New York *Independent* the pastor of a church in one of the important towns of that State was called on, a few days ago, by a gentleman bringing a note from one of Mr. Beecher's sons asking if Mr. —— was "favorable to father." If so, the gentleman was to telegraph at once, "All right." He had to telegraph, "All wrong." But what can be the weight of a council so assembled?

Mr. John M. Francis, writing from China to the Troy *Times*, tells this interesting anecdote about Bishop Harris' recent visit to the Methodist missions in that country: "He preached at a conference held in Amoy, and made a profound impression upon the minds of the Chinese brethren. There were present quite a number of Chinese missionaries and preachers, and they were especially stirred by the Bishop's fervent appeals and thrilling eloquence. On repairing to the steamer just before leaving, the Bishop was accompanied by a number of Christian Chinese to see him off. The parting was quite an affecting scene. One of the native missionaries, speaking very earnestly to a Chinese brother, thus expressed his feelings: 'Spose look see (pointing to Bishop Harris), that b'long number one topside piece Heaven pidgin man.'"

An apparatus has just been invented by which all the gas lamps in cities can be lighted or extinguished simultaneously, simply by the pressure of the gas from the supply tanks. The instrument has been thoroughly tested, and is pronounced by experts a perfect success.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

The Warm Weather—Week of Prayer—A Squabble Over the County Treasurership—Death from an Accident—Dedication of a Church—The Ice Crop.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., January 5, 1875.

Some of our knowing husbandmen are becoming alarmed at this May weather in the month of January. It is true the grass has appeared green, and other evidences of growth are very observable; the buds on the trees have swelled considerably, and if this weather continues they may be seriously damaged, and, indeed, other vegetation may be damaged, but will it better the matter any to sit down and sorrow over it? Let us remember we are doing our part. "In some way or other the Lord will provide."

This being the week set apart by the Evangelical Alliance for prayer, meetings are held daily from eleven to twelve M. in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, and are very well attended, while at night prayer meeting is held in the Methodist Episcopal church, and perhaps in other churches. A very good feeling prevails at all the meetings, and our people are becoming very deeply interested. The meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church is very largely attended.

Our town is not the only place in the country, yet we have some who openly defy the laws. But it is only a matter of time with them. Their record is made and no doubt will be brought before the court at the March session.

On Monday last Mr. John Eby, the newly elected County Treasurer, was sworn into office and afterward presented himself at the counter and informed the present incumbent, George H. Johnston, of the fact, presented his commission and demanded the keys, when he was very politely informed by Johnston, that having been sworn into office under the new Constitution, he had yet one year to serve, and therefore refused to surrender the keys and office. The matter caused a fluttering among the folks, and was by some considered a high-handed piece of work, and by others justified. The matter will no doubt be disposed of in our courts by a *quo warranto*. One thing is sure, somebody will feel the result in the future. Our voters are in the habit of marking up things, and some have done so already. We apprehend when the Treasurer was sworn into office in January, 1874, he, in good faith, took it to be for the term of two years; if so, why not this said contract in good faith? The matter does not look right, neither under any circumstances would it be right to occupy the office for one day longer than the term he was elected for, unless all were agreed. There is much talk and more feeling abroad on this subject, and both parties are exceedingly sanguine of success. In any event, the *right* alone is asked for.

William Thompson, the baggage master on the Indiana accommodation train, who was injured in the pool at the residence of his father in Indiana, and was buried in our cemetery on last Wednesday. The injury, though at first not thought severe, assumed a more serious form a few days after the accident, and lockjaw having set in, proved fatal. He was one of the company's most efficient, obliging and attentive employees, and was respected by all who knew him. He is succeeded by Mr. T. B. Dully, who, we know, will do himself credit in the position.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Coketown will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Sunday, January 16th. We have not learned who will deliver the dedicatory sermon, but are informed that the best material in the conference will be on hand. Everybody is invited, and we say go with full purses, and give liberally, for the congregation need help. It is one among the finest little churches in the country.

Our ice merchants are not yet crying for ice, but one or two will soon be getting out their big *bandanas* so as to be ready for the lachrymal demonstration that seems to be portending. They are living in hope, but declare 'tis very meager living. B.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A text. A man named Scripture has been read out of his party in New York for fraud.

The Pacific people are in a bad way about their surplus of silver. Send a car load of it to us.

Good. The first bill of the session in the Ohio Legislature was for the repeal of the Geghan act.

A Massachusetts farmer has just tapped some sugar maples, and they are actually in running order!

The Canada farmers have commenced plowing already, but Jack Frost will narrow them up yet.

Unconscious self-satire. The Governor of Kentucky wants the colored people of that State "Christianized."

The United States Senate is waiting for three new members, one each from Mississippi, Iowa and Kentucky.

Ten million dollars' worth of new buildings were erected in Chicago last year, making a frontage of over ten miles.

Europe is looking forward in anxious expectations of constant shipments of fresh beef from this country at an early date.

Chicago distributes more blackberries than all other cities combined. She now holds four-fifths of the balance of the entire crop of 1875.

The age of jockeyism. Last year the races run in this country for money numbered 880, and the sums at stake amounted to $330,000.

Chicago was never surpassed by St. Louis if she could help it, and now she boasts that her whisky ring is bigger than that of the latter.

There were giants in those days. A mammoth bone, lately discovered near Des Moines, Iowa, is decided to be the tibia of the extinct mastodon.

An incidental proof of the intellectual regeneration of the South is to be found in the fact that the lecture system is rapidly growing in favor there.

Out in Ohio the other day Mr. Coon married Miss Bush. It is quite natural that the Coon should take to the Bush. Now look out for little Coons.

All the vessels arriving at Atlantic ports report unusually stormy weather, with heavy gales and immense swells. Some of the latter came over on board.

The Crescent bends to the Cross. The successor to Mohammed has actually appealed to the Pope to help him out of his difficulty with the Herzegovinans.

It seems that the health of Brigham Young recuperated most marvelously as soon as he was released from custody. He appeared on the streets the next day.

Cincinnati claims to be an "art center," but it is reported that a genuine Murillo was recently bought for seven dollars at auction, and is now owned in that city.

A dear whistle. It is stated that the *Inter-Ocean's* malignant attack on Secretary Bristow has cost that paper upward of a thousand subscribers in Chicago alone.

Over 4,000 cattle that have depended upon the supply of mash from the seized Chicago distilleries for their daily food, will now be compelled to resort to a decent diet.

A large lot of "worked flints," relics of prehistoric man, have just been discovered near Richmond, Virginia, in the drift formation, thirty-five feet below the surface.

Establishing a precedent. One New York woman has sued another for $10,000 damages for unclean practices with the husband of the former. It is the first case of the kind on record.

The identical stove at which Martin Luther, on his return from the Diet of Worms, warmed himself in the house of his friend Ulrich Von Hutten, has just been sold in Germany.

Church singers won't permit any interference with the tenor of their ways. A New Jersey choir has just resigned because the minister rebuked them in a prayer against frivolous music.

Intemperate indulgence in doctors whom they never intend to pay is the queer vice to which many hypochondriacal men and nervous women are said to be addicted. It is stated to prevail to an alarming extent.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." In three years the much maligned Governor of Louisiana has reduced the debt more than five millions, and effected a saving of upward of nine millions in the annual expenditures.

Winter seems to have taken a summery departure. The birds which started for the South have many of them returned without having their tickets punched, and molasses candy refuses to grow cool on the back door steps.

The value of property seized and libeled since May 10th, in consequence of frauds upon the revenue in distilled spirits, is $1,252,932, and the amount assessed against the guilty parties is $927,975. This does not include the late Chicago seizures.

It is proposed to extend the observations of the Signal Service so as to benefit the public health, and to appropriate the meager sum of $5,000 for the experiment. The attention of medical men should be directed to this as an important advance in sanitary science.

Arrangements are in progress for the manufacture of Centennial stamped envelopes, to be made and sold on the Centennial grounds while the Exhibition is in progress. They will be manufactured of special paper, distinctively worked and bearing stamps of a special design appropriate to the occasion.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

List of Executive Officers and Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the Year 1876.

The following is a complete directory of the officers of the State Government and members of the General Assembly for the session of 1876, compiled and carefully corrected from official sources:

Governor—John F. Hartranft (Rep.), Montgomery county.
Lieutenant Governor—John Latta (Dem.), Westmoreland county.
Private Secretary to Governor—A. Wilson Norris (Rep.), Philadelphia.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—Matthew S. Quay (Rep.), Beaver county.
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth—John B. Linn (Rep.), Centre county.
Chief Clerk—Thos. McCamant (Rep.), Blair county.
Attorney General—George Lear (Rep.), Bucks county.
Deputy Attorney General—Lyman D. Gilbert (Rep.), Dauphin county.
Auditor General—Justus F. Temple (Dem.), Greene county.
Chief Clerk—G. W. G. Waddell (Dem.), Greene county.
State Treasurer—R. W. Mackey (Rep.), Philadelphia. [Henry Rawle (Rep.), of Erie county, after the first Monday of May.]
Cashier—W. B. Hart (Rep.), Montgomery county.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—William McCandless (Dem.), Philadelphia.
Chief Clerk—J. Simpson Africa (Dem.), Huntingdon county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction and Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools—J. P. Wickersham (Rep.), Lancaster county.
Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools—Henry Houck (Rep.), Lebanon county.
Chief Clerk—Jas. L. Paul (Rep.), Westmoreland county.
Adjutant General—Jas. W. Latta (Rep.), Philadelphia.
Chief Clerk—George C. Kelly (Rep.), Union county.
Bureau of Statistics—W. Hayes Grier (Dem), Commissioner, Lancaster city.
Commissioner of Insurance—J. Montgomery Ford (Rep.), Dauphin county.
Deputy Commissioner—L. H. Boggs (Rep.), Dauphin county.
State Librarian—O. H. Miller (Rep.), Allegheny county.
Superintendent of Public Printing—J. W. Jones (Rep.), Dauphin county.
Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds—William H. Patterson (Rep.), Dauphin county.
State Printer—B. F. Meyers (Dem.), Bedford county.
Legislative Journal—Charles H. Bergner (Rep.), Dauphin county.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	G. Handy Smith, R.*	26.	W. W. Watson, R.
2.	David A. Nagle, D.	27.	A. H. Dill, D.
3.	John Lamon, R.	28.	H. G. Bumey, D.
4.	Horatio G. Jones, R.	29.	O. P. Bechtel, D.
5.	E. W. Davis, R.	30.	John P. Colhan, D.
6.	A. A. Purdy Dunkel, R.	31.	Jos. S. Waream, D.
7.	Hiram Horter, R.	32.	James Chestnut, D.
8.	Jacob Crouse, R.	33.	J. McKibben, D.
9.	T. H. Cooper, R.	34.	T. J. Boyer, D.*
10.	Harman Yerkes, D.	35.	John A. Lemon, R.†
11.	Dan. Ermentrout, D.	36.	E. D. Yutzy, R.
12.	Wm. A. Yeakel, R.	37.	R. C. Winslow, R.
13.	John B. Warfel, R.†	38.	D. F. Thomas, D.*
14.	P. C. Shoemaker, R.	39.	J. C. Carke, D.
15.	A. J. Herr, R.	40.	James W. Hayes, D.*
16.	Edwin Albright, D.	41.	S. M. Jackson, R.
17.	J. G. Hellman, R.	42.	Hugh McNeil, R.
18.	S. C. Shimer, Ind, D.	43.	G. H. Anderson, R.
19.	R. L. Ashman, R.	44.	G. Newmyer, R.
20.	W. H. Stanton, D.	45.	E. A. Wood, D.
21.	H. B. Payne, R.	46.	G. V. Lawrence, R.*
22.	C. Hummell, D.*	47.	F. H. Hoagland, D.
23.	Deles Rockwell, D.	48.	W. S. McMullen, R.
24.	R. P. Allen, D.*	49.	H. Butterfield, R.*
25.	Hunter B. Strang, R.	50.	G. K. Anderson, R.

Republicans, 29; Democrats, 21. *New members. †Re-elected.

House of Representatives.

Dist.	ADAMS.	Dist.	LEBANON.
	E. W. Stahle, D.		Isaac Hoffer, R.
	Dani. Gutselmann, D.		W. H. Hostetter, R.
	ALLEGHENY.		LYCOMING.
1.	John Swann, D.		O. H. Roighard, D.
	W. H. Graham, R.		John Gaffney, D.
	H. M. Long, R.		George Steck, D.
2.	John M. Irwin, D.		LUZERNE.
	G. C. Shdle, D.	1.	Chas. A. Miner, R.
	Peter Zern, D.	2.	T. B. B. Lewis, D.
	S. F. Patterson, D.	3.	J. J. Slonk, Dem.
	Joseph Hayes, D.	4.	J. C. Fincher, D.
	Jos. M. Carson, D.	5.	Jas. McAsey, D.
	A. R. Thornton, D.	6.	F. W. Gunster, D.
3.	B. C. Christy, R.		M. F. Lynott, D.
	S. P. Bell, R.		C. E. Rogers, R.
4.	D. J. Rodgers, D.	7.	S. T. W. Loftus, Ind.
	Andrew Large, D.		M'KEAN.
	ARMSTRONG.		Jno. C. Bullens, D.
	Robt. Thompson, R.		MERCER.
	A. W. Bell, R.		E. W. Jackson, R.
	BEAVER.		H. S. Black, R.
	Joseph Graff, D.		G. W. Reed, R.
	C. L. Bowman, D.		MIFFLIN.
	BEDFORD.		Jos. W. Parker, D.
	G. H. Spang, D.		MONROE.
	Wm. M. Keyser, D.		Wm. Miller, D.
	BLAIR.		MONTGOMERY.
	J. C. Fleck hart, D.		Thos. G. Kutter, D.
	I. H. Rawlins, R.		Jos. B. Yerkes, D.
	BRADFORD.		F. M. Kulpe, D.
	Geo. Mosenip, R.		J. C. Richardson, D.
	E. G. Tracy, R.		James B. Law, D.
	Uriah Terry, D.		MONTOUR.
	BUCKS.		J. Crumbaugh, R.
	J. Miles Jamison, D.		NORTHAMPTON.
	J. W. Larsh, D.		John Stocker, D.
	Legrand Leanw, D.*		A. J. Erwin, D.
	J. Paul Knight, R.		Silas Scholl, D.*
	CAMBRIA.		NORTHUMBERLAND.
	A. L. Campbell, R.		Jesse J. John, R.
	Joseph S. Rusk, D.		W. P. Withington, D.
	CARBON.		PHILADELPHIA.
	Jacob Miller, D.	1.	W. S. Douglass, R.
	A. B. Warner, D.		Wm. Graham, R.
2.	A. Smith, D.	2.	J. E. Kennedy, R.
	R. E. Dry, D.		John Holland, R.
	J. B. Gernard, D.	3.	J. R. Lamb, R.
	Nicholas Andre, D.	4.	J. J. Monaghan, D.
	CHESTER.		S. Emlf, R.
	John Hannan, D.	5.	Theo. F. Miller, D.
	John Buck, D.	6.	W. H. Patterson, R.
	CLARION.	7.	W. H. Rutherford, D.
	John W. Phelps, R.	8.	E. A. Good, R.
	CLINTON.	9.	Jos. Severns, D.
	Jas. A. Harvey, D.	10.	G. W. Hall, R.
	A. J. Durling, D.	11.	Albert Crawford, D.
	COLUMBIA.	12.	C. B. Gerhard, D.
	S. T. Shuxert, D.	13.	Wm. H. Vodges, R.
	W. R. Alexander, D.	14.	Jas. Devereux, R.
	CHESTER.	15.	J. E. Reynolds, R.
	E. W. Bailey, R.		Harry Hahn, R.
	E. G. Carey, D.		Montgomery, R.
	George F. Smith, R.	16.	M. V. B. Goode, D.
	John P. Edge, R.	17.	John E. Faunce, D.
	CLEARFIELD.		W. A. Simms, D.
	Martin Williams, D.		G. A. Bakeoven, R.
	J. H. Wilson, D.		W. Ringgold, R.
	CLINTON.		H. Gaspin, R.
	W. R. Bartshorne, D.		T. J. Rice, R.
	CLINTON.	18.	John W. Wood, R.
	G. A. Achenbach, D.		H. M. Quirk, R.
	COLUMBIA.	21.	J. Yeakel, R.
	E. J. McHenry, D.	22.	C. H. Bell, R.
	S. P. Ryan, D.		C. B. Salter, R.
	CRAWFORD.		J. Newell, R.
	S. H. Fridley, R.	25.	C. Pallett, D.
	W. G. Plummer, D.	26.	H. O'Neil, R.
	R. H. Shurtenand, D.		Wm. Wagner, R.
	S. J. Logan, D.	27.	J. W. Leigh, R.
	CUMBERLAND.	28.	F. Fredericks, R.
	W. B. Hilton, D.		POTTER.
	G. W. Bumper, D.		Geo. N. Reutter, D.
	DAUPHIN.		PIKE.
1.	Wm. Henry, D.		E. B. Eldred, R.
2.	W. W. Brown, R.		POTTER.
	F. S. Chapin, R.		C. Hollister Derrick, D.
	Orlando Logan, R.		SCHUYLKILL.
	FAYETTE.	1.	John W. Morgan, R.
	James Darby, D.		Wm. Allen Lewis, R.
	T. B. Deyarmon, D.		ELK.
	FOREST.		Joshua Boyer, D.
	J. B. Agnew, R.	4.	S. A. Lisely, D.
	FRANKLIN.		Wm. J. Lewis, R.
	Hastings Gehr, R.		Fred. L. Foster, D.
	M. A. Limbick, D.		SNYDER.
	Simon Leeron, D.		G. Alfd. Schoch, R.
	FULTON.		SOMERSET.
	H. S. Wishart, D.		Wm. Mowery, R.
	GREENE.		Jos. D. Miller, R.
	Morgan B. Wise, D.		SUSQUEHANNA.
	HUNTINGDON.		Sam'l. Falkenburg, R.
	W. F. McNite, D.		W. W. Williams, R.
	H. H. Maxer, R.		TIOGA.
	INDIANA.		Richard Bedford, D.
	A. W. Kimmell, R.		UNION.
	J. K. Thompson, R.		John I. Mitchell, R.
	JEFFERSON.		W. T. Humphrey, R.
	R. B. Brown, D.		VENANGO.
	JERSEY.		Chas. S. Wolf, R.
	James Hetrick, D.		VENANGO.
	LANCASTER.		Wm. Hasson, D.
1.	D. P. Rosenmiller, Jr., R.		J. P. Park, D.
2.	Amos H. Mylan, R.		J. M. Brady, R.
	Jno. Cochran, R.		WARREN.
3.	Geo. B. Ettla, R.		George W. Allen, R.
	A. H. Summy, R.		WASHINGTON.
	J. A. Stoner, R.		J. K. Billing, R.
	LAWRENCE.		W. G. Agnew, D.
	E. S. Morgan, R.		John Birch, D.
	J. Q. Stewart, R.		WAYNE.
	LEHIGH.		Thomas Y. Boyd, R.
	J. Kimmey, D.		War. W. Munford, R.
	John H. Fegel, D.		WESTMORELAND.
	Geo T. Grose, D.		H. Piper, D.
	RECAPITULATION.		Jas. L. Toner, D.
			T. McLean, D.
			WYOMING.
			Giles Roberts, R.
			YORK.
			E. Myers, D.
			Adam Stevens, D.
			Geo. Anstin, D.
			John B. Gemmill, D

H. of R.—Democrats	111
Republicans	99
Senate—Republicans	29
Democrats	21

*New members elected to fill vacancies by death.

POLITICAL.

General.

The New Hampshire Legislature, to be elected next March, is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Cragin. If the Republicans carry the Legislature, Mr. Cragin is likely to be his own successor.

A fact: a party that is afraid to commit itself to any line of policy, and to unveil the real sentiments of its majority, is not a party that the people can or will trust with power. "God hates a coward," and so do the people.—*Buffalo Express.*

The President has gravely passed over to the Secretary of the Treasury a plan he has received that the six great nations of the world should agree to guarantee each other's debts, and require the same to be accepted for all dues within their dominions, dispensing with the use of gold altogether.

In 1865 New England was represented in the committees of the United States Senate by eleven chairman, and in the committees of the House of Representatives by nine chairmen. In 1875 she has two senate chairmen of Senate committees, and not a single chairman of those of the House of Representatives.

It is stated that the United States Senators who attended the extra session in March last were paid their mileage with the warning by the Secretary of the Senate that they were not entitled to it and could not have it again at the December session. The First Comptroller has now decided that he was right.

As soon as the ring suits are decided it is proposed to rip up the sectarian grants to the Catholic Church in New York, which, it is said, has had at least $20,000,000 conveyed to it by the ring, and to put back in the public treasury what truly belongs to Cæsar. So at least says the New York correspondent of a Boston paper.

Fitz John Porter has been granted a new trial. He has had a fine opportunity to demonstrate his capacity for public service, his honor as a public officer and his worth and usefulness as a man and a citizen. And after a fair and patient trial the public verdict has been pronounced against him. He retires without regret.—*Graphic.*

Governor Allen, of Ohio, is experiencing the bitterness of human infidelity. He smothered his life-long convictions and simulated a fondness for the rag-baby because his friends told him that was a sure way for him to become President. Now those same friends are convinced that the Governor has outlived his usefulness, and that George H. Pendleton is their ideal for a Presidential candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says: "It was undoubtedly the intention of Mr. Kerr, when he appointed the Committee on Ways and Means, to select a committee that would commence revenue reform by placing a duty on tea and coffee, but it is definitely ascertained now that no such thing could be made law at this session, either by vote of the House or Senate, or even of the Committee of Ways and Means, which body is favorable to the thing on general principles."

Congressman Denison's vote in favor of a third term has caused a commotion in Vermont. The spook is very unpopular all through the State, and his unexpected appearance in its favor causes wide disapproval. The party newspapers are trying to excuse him by saying he did not mean to favor a third term when he voted for the resolution, but simply to show that he considered the measure a piece of Democratic clap-trap. The friends of Judge Poland, who was defeated by Mr. Denison, are jubilant and noisy.

Mr. Blaine has more policy than Mr. Bristow. Mr. Bristow has more character than Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine could preserve a party. Mr. Bristow could make it self-preserving. Blaine is a man to watch and admire. Bristow is a man to help and trust. Blaine inspires praise, Bristow confidence. Blaine "controlled" Congress, Bristow is routing rascals everywhere. Mr. Bristow would have to be opposed by a Democrat of like traits to his own. That would make a canvass worthy of America, and its result would be a victory for the country which ever way it went.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It being apparent that the rag baby, if it figures at all in the national campaign of next year, must be championed by a third party, the Cincinnati *Commercial* generously suggests Wash McLean as a more money candidate for the Presidency. This is simply rendering honor to whom honor is due. Mr. McLean is the parent, the mother-in-law and the wet nurse of the rag baby. He would have the support of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Sam Cary, and perhaps the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, as a Centennial side show there should be an inflation ticket in the field, just to see how many loonies there are in the country who still believe that the Government should print money enough so that "every man can have what he wants." Nominate McLean and let the procession move.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Elements of Bone, Brain and Muscle.

The food contains the elements of bone, brain and muscle, and in a healthy system properly nourished, the manufacture of these bodily constituents is uninterrupted, night or day. On the other hand when digestion or assimilation are imperfect, the manufacture is hindered and the destructive not being counteracted by the reparative processes of Nature, the system is threatened with early decay. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are peculiarly fitted to overcome the causes which lead to an untimely decadence of the vital energies, removing as they do all obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation of the food, and restraining an undue waste of physical substance. For the loss of strength consequent upon depleting diseases, they are the best possible remedy, and their bracing effects upon the system enable it to withstand hurtful atmospheric influences inducive of malaria.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 5, 1876.

In monetary circles the day has passed in the usual routine and nothing startling has occurred to ruffle the quietude. While the banks are reported by their officers as "easy," their reports would indicate that there is no very great plethora of money. Rates may be quoted at from 7 to 9 per cent. to regular customers, with an upward sliding of the scale for outside loans and for persons whose standing is not assured. We have several letters from both city and outside correspondents, saying that they are unable to borrow money at the rates quoted by us, and that they consider our quotations too low. [Our correspondents seem not to understand that to get money they must offer an equivalent. That the low rates spoken of in the papers as ruling in New York and other Eastern money centers, are not only for loans on convertible collaterals, such as United States bonds and undoubted securities of other kinds which can be converted at a moment's notice into money, but the borrower himself must be of such undoubted credit as to render recourse to the collateral improbable. These are call loans. In our own money market the rates quoted are those charged by the banks on the paper of their old and reliable customers. The very fact that a man comes to a bank the first time to borrow is viewed as suspicious, and bank officers are put on inquiry as to why the applicant does not have his wants supplied at the bank where he has been dealing—knowing it to be a fact that almost any man worthy of credit need not leave his regular bankers to borrow money.

When real estate located out of town is offered as security for loans the matter is worse, for it is next to impossible to get city lenders to go outside of the corporate or county limits for investments. It is no uncommon thing for persons at a distance to apply to friends here for loans on mortgage, the property being worth double the amount desired, but rarely find any one willing to touch it at all. So much is it easy to be safe by not doing as much as might have been expected. The usual occupation of both wholesale and retail dealers is to that of settlements; but there is at the same time a larger volume of trade than might have been expected from the preliminary symptoms during December. This of course the aggregate of business is rather light and there are few movements of importance.

The New York *Bulletin* says that late reports from the farming districts of Southern Illinois are evidently made to appear as blue as possible. Yet the statements *per se* indicate a good market for the entire crop, as well as a yield larger than was anticipated early in the season. In consequence of sickness and drought there was but about one-third the average crop planted this year, but the weather has been so favorable that the yield per acre will average fully up to the average. The shipments, particularly of wheat, have been unusually heavy thus far, but there is considerable "croaking" now on the alleged damaged condition of grain now held by farmers. The crop of corn on uplands was up to the full average, and a like report is given relative to oats. There appears, however, to have been a very great destruction of the crop of castor beans. The entire yield averaged but 24 bushels to the acre. This crop is usually considered a sure one, and is chiefly grown by farmers of limited means, and, in all, to together with the unprecedented low price, has created much apprehension among the class in reference. Reports from tobacco growers very somewhat, but on the whole the crop is said to be a fair one, both as to quality and quantity. A larger area than heretofore was planted, but the exact increase in acreage has not been made public.

The movements in values to-day were not especially numerous. Corn was slightly easier but in other respects the grain, flour and feed markets were entirely unchanged, though rather dull. In country produce the trade was sluggish, butter, eggs and cheese showing a little ease, while poultry was firm and advanced, selling in some instances at extreme prices. In groceries there was some easiness in sugars, giving a shade of about ½c on former quotations. Other lines are unchanged, no quotable alteration of importance, prices being steady and the movement extremely moderate.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.
Flour, bbls	1,350	1,350
Corn, bus	800	1,200
Wheat, bus	1,000	1,000
Barley, bus	4,050	4,050
Oats, bus	3,150	
Rye, bus	550	550

The following are the receipts of the leading articles during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.
Flour, bbls	6,888	8,623
Apples, bbls	623	899
Cheese, lbs	1,717	1,717
Corn, bus	12,445	7,5 4
Wheat, bus	2,220	7,569
Barley, bus	12,000	12,000
Rye, bus	1,730	3,096
Oats, bus	19,332	37,922
Butter, pkgs	388	429
Bacon, pcs	21,552	15,459
Beef, pcs	403	1,242
Potatoes, bus	7,440	17,923
Hay, bales	2,205	1,365

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade continues sluggish and unsatisfactory in nearly all respects. The demand is limited, the receipts are light, and dealers complain that the prices offered will not lay them even from any trading speculation. What was easy with a light demand for buyers but recently with prime grades ruling a shade higher, the sales of 2 cars red winter at $1 30. The present transactions are: Michigan white at $1 28@1 49; Pennsylvania and Ohio red at $1 22@1 30; amber do red $1 26@1 29. The latter for strictly prime milling. The following reported at $1 @$1 30: Some grades are dull and neglected at $1 15 @1 20; rejected do at 90@1 10, as per quality. Corn in car-load lots is somewhat neglected and weak-ing. We note sales of 1 car old shelled at 65c; 1 car do at 63c; 1 car new shelled on track at 51c; 1 car do on private terms at 51c; 1 car high mixed at 50c. We quote new shelled at 50@53c for good yellow; new ear at 45@48c; shelled in elevator is held at 60@62c. Oats were steady with a moderate demand and good supply. We learn of the following: Choice grades of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@7 25; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; Missouri $6 50@7 50; choice patents $8 00@9 00; new red or white winter do at $6 50@7 00; choice Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $3 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; rye flour $5 50@6 00; buckwheat flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 3c@4c ₱ lb.

HAY—The receipts have been limited. There is, however, an ample supply in the market, sufficient to supply all demand. We note sales of 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $19 50; 1 car do at $18 00; 1 car No. 2 timothy at $16 00; 2 do at $15 50. We quote present rates: upland prairie baled per ton $12 00@13 00; timothy $15 00@19 00 loose; from wagon $17 00@22 00, as per quality and condition. Straw rules at $11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—The overstocked and depressed condition of the trade continues and prices are heavily sacrificed. We quote bran at 80@90c ₱ cwt; seconds 95c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 10@$1 25 ₱ cwt; corn meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 30.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The heavy stock held here is working off somewhat, but is still ample for all contingencies, and in the absence of improved demand the market is weak. Prices have undergone no quotable change. We quote fair to choice selling apples at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 00@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase. Dealers of prime quality are firm in their views with sales 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues inactive, and the market is weak. Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 40@1 50 per bushel; medium are nominally $1 25@1 35.

BUCKWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@33c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is easy with liberal receipts and only moderate quotable change in values, while some extra choice grades still realize 30c. We quote prime to choice roll 25@28c ₱ pound; fair to good 20@24c; common to poor 16@18c ₱ pound. The New York *Bulletin* reviews that market thus: The general quotations are as follows: "Western butter has remained about the same. The few dealers who were lucky enough to obtain a light parcel of stock could sell at extraordinary prices, but nearly all the arrivals have been a little off in quality, and the use was about the top figure of the market. In a general way the sale way, while some very fair grades had to be pushed to effect sales. Receipts continue not plenty, and though scarcely sought after with the former anxiety, could be considered steady at 18@28c. State butter has for some time not very firm, about 30c showing the top figure obtainable on anything strictly 'fancy.'"

CANNED GOODS—There is a rather easy market and some dealers are talking largely of reduced prices. The near approach of spring undoubtedly has had a tendency to unsettle the ranges somewhat lower, although leading houses continue former prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 13@13½c ₱ lb; Goshen 14@14½c; Goelling 13½@13c; Sweitzer 10@13c; Limberger 15@16c. The *Bulletin* reviews the New York market as follows: "Early in the week some fair sales were made at 10½@12c for September and October factories, and though the majority of holders were unwilling to negotiate at these figures, it was all that could be obtained, with the demand neither quick or general at that. Indeed the week and year closed on a dull and nominal market, with the supposed 10@10½c goods unfinished for extra fine fall made, but barely enough business doing to afford an opportunity for decision and the trade in far from brilliant humor. The home trade has been very limited and confined to jobbing prices."

CIDER—The market was firm under light receipts; prices are nominal at $6 00@7 00 per bbl, as to quality and size of barrels.

DRIED FRUITS—Bright apples, sliced, 11½@12c; bright apples, quarters, 10@11c; Peaches, halves, new, 12½@13c; Peaches, peeled, 30@32c; Blackberries 11c; Huckleberries 15@16c; Raspberries 35@36c; Cherries, pitted, 25@26c; Cherries, unpitted, 9@9c.

EGGS—The market contains an ample supply, and prices were easy and slightly lower. We quote strictly fresh 24@25c; packed 20@22c.

GAME—There is slow and weak market at unchanged prices. It is worth noticing that the State law closes the market for pinnated grouse or prairie chicken after the 15th of this month, and that it is unlawful to offer such game for sale thereafter. We quote: Quail at 18c per pound for short saddles; 16@18c per pound. Rabbits sold at 20@25c per pair; squirrels are not wanted at any price; offered at 50c per dozen. Quail were quoted at $1 25 @2 25 per dozen; grouse $4 00@4 50 per dozen; prairie chickens $4 00@4 50 per dozen; pheasants 60 @$1 00.

HONEY—In fair supply. We note sales in a small way at 40@42c ₱ barrel.

HOPS—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @28c ₱ lb; California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

HORSES—In moderate demand for present use. Prices are becoming depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 150@?c ₱ lb, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10@12c ₱ lb.

NUTS—The supply is liberal and the market easy. Chestnuts are easy at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@7c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnutsdepressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts at 50@60 ₱ bushel.

PEARS—There was a good demand for Californias, the only kind offering, with ready sales at $5 00@6 00 ₱ box. We quote:

POTATOES—Trade continues dull and rather unimportant. Arrivals of car lots being limited, and the jobbing trade from store rather unimportant. We quote nominally peachblows 50 cents @ 40@45c; Snowflakes, Early Rose 40@45c; Peerless 30@35c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 45@48c.

POULTRY—The supply was very light and restricted to-day, and under a good demand the prices were sharply advanced, especially for dressed. Some sales were made as high as 20c for turkeys which was an extreme case. We quote dressed chickens 12@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@18c; ducks 14@15c. Live chickens 45@55c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock, and dull. We quote at $1 15@1 20 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ₱ bushel. Beets 45@ 50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The business still continues limited to immediate consumptive wants and there is not much of interest to note in our local provision circles. Prices are easy in sympathy with the tone of other markets, but continue quotably unchanged.

CURED AND CUT MEATS—Hams, extra sugar-cured, 13c; shoulders, do, 11c; breakfast bacon, s.s., 15c; dried beef, old, 15c; beef tongues, sugar-cured, $6 75 ₱ dozen; plain shoulders 10c; short rib sides 13½c; clear do, 14c; mess pork $21 00 ₱ bbl; family mess $24 00; short cut $24 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Prime leaf, tierces, 13½c ₱ lb; do half bbls 14c; 2 lb packages, 15½c; 5 lb do 15c; 3 lb pails, 17½c; do, 5 lb, 17½c; do, 10 lb, 17½c; sausage 9½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05 per gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote dealers' tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather slug-gishly and selling steadily at $5 00@5 25. On this point we desire to call the attention of country shippers to the fact that they cannot be too careful in selecting and shipping their hogs. They should see that they are properly dressed and placed in clean cars, with sufficient straw under them to keep them from being mixed. Cars should be taken to Sharpsburg of nearly an equal weight, either heavy or light. When such cars are received the prices than rough, uneven lots, although the latter may be well fatted. When nice, well fatted and clean lots are offered for sale, and can be guaranteed as such by the seller, it naturally results in a perfect union between buyers, and finally in their being disposed at their full value. They should be marked with name and post office, that no trouble in their arrival here. A list of weights should be forwarded by mail as early as convenient, as it is impossible to sell consignments unless accompanied with a list—buyers will not make a bid for them. If consigned they will not with care in their selections and in their shipments, they will be more than repaid for their trouble in both in the country and here.

Petroleum.

JANUARY 5—The feeling in both branches of the petroleum trade continued to-day, although no quotable advance was reported in crude. The tone of the crude market was, however, rather in the direction of strength, although there was some settling from the extreme advance of the previous day.

CRUDE—There was a steady though rather quiet tone to the demand, which was strengthened by the apparent responsibility of Eastern markets to the advance of the previous day. Prices were about at the closing prices of the previous day. We quote credit certificates at $1 58@1 60; Union and United at $1 57@1 58; Grant, Relief and Washington at $1 56@1 56½; immediate shipment at 85@ 1 87½. Sales and resales to the aggregate of 30,000 barrels were reported.

REFINED—The market was firm in sympathy with the advancing tone of crude, and the improved reports of the Eastern markets. We note a material advance in quotations, standard white ruling at 10½@10¾c. The New York delivery rules at 13¾c early January. Philadelphia rules at 13¾@13¾c. Baltimore is quoted at 12@13c.

OIL BARRELS—Are somewhat firmer at $1 15@ 1 20 for city; $1 05@1 10 for countries.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 5.—The *Derrick* says: During the morning a decidedly more buoyant feeling was developed in the markets of the oil region, and quotations rapidly advanced to $1 58@1 60, or nearly all sales and certificates of the associated lines and for Conduit certificates. Early in the afternoon the feeling became depressed, owing to the closing of the new Prentice well in Bradford district. United closed at $1 58@1 59, and Conduit at $1 57¾ for new certificates. Conduit and Union were in good demand at $1 57¾; the last dealings were at $1 58¾; Relief—Sales at $1 56¾; shipment—Car and river delivery sympathized with the fluctuations in the certificates. There were dealings at $1 59@1 60 during the morning, and $1 62½@1 63¾ during the afternoon. The sales were 30,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—The *Courier* says: This was another very active day in the oil market and transactions throughout the region were very large. Certificates opened at and advanced to $1 60 and closed firm at $1 58¾. Union closed at $1 57¾. Conduit at $1 58¾ and outside there at $1 58. Upper roads closed at $1 and immediate shipment at $1 82¾. The total sales were 30,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 5, closing 4.—The market is up again fully ¼c and closed strong. Rentiers are more freely coming in and this tends to the increased export demand. The continent views of sellers restored business. Lots are in bulk 7¾@7¾c for prompt; do in shipping order 13c; refined 13¾c; cases 17¾@19¾c; naphtha 8¾@9c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾@13c; at Philadelphia 13¾@13¾c.

BOSTON, January 5.—Market held strong at $1 58¾@?.

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—Market firm; quoted at $1 58@1 58¾.

PARKERS, January 5.—Market firm; United at $1 57¾; shipment at $1 85.

OIL CITY, January 5.—United at $1 57¾; Oil City at $1 82½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Market quiet; standard white, in tank, crude 12c; cases 17c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, January 5.—Petroleum firmer with a better demand; crude 7¾@7¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c; closing steady at 13¾@13¾c.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Petroleum strong; crude 7½c; refined 12½@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Petroleum firmer; crude in barrels 10½@?c; refined 13¾@13¾c.

LONDON, January 5.—Petroleum refined 19¾d.

ANTWERP, January 5.—Refined petroleum 31¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, January 5.—Petroleum firmer; 110 degrees test 12½c; State test 10½c; Michigan State test 13¼c.

Groceries.

There is a moderately fair movement in staple groceries, the only change of importance being in standard sugars, which are rather easy. In other grades a moderate trade is had with a fair movement. We quote current rates as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb. Do. extra C.....16½c
Fancy Rio.....25 c Extra C—yellow.....15½c
Choice Rio.....24 c C—yellow.....15c
Prime Rio.....23 c Franklin, B.....15c
Good Rio.....22 c Cut Loaf.....12½c
Ordinary Rio.....21 c Crushed.....11½c
Java.....33 c Powdered.....11½c
Roasted Coffees. Granulated.....11½c
Rio, in papers.....28 Goof fair.....9c
Continental.....25 c Fully fair do.....8½c
30 grades do, 25½@27 c Prime fair do.....8c
Java, in papers.....28@30 c Choice fair do.....7½c
Java, in bulk.....35½c White clarified do.....16 c
Molasses. ₱ gal. Yellow clarified do.....14 c
YoungHyson.45c@$1 00 Str'h. N. O.....60@65c
Gunpowder.....80c@ 1 10 Prime.....50@55c
Imperial.....50c@ 60c Good.....50c
Japan.....40c@ 45c *Syrups.*
Oolong.....25c@ Ex. white drips.....
Fancy.....1 00 Sugar drips.....60c
Sonchong.....35c@ 7 Lower grades.....35@30c
Spices. *Starch.* ₱ lb
Cloves.....60 c Pearl.....4½@5 c
Allspice.....18@19 c Silver gloss.....9@9½c
Cassia.....33@35 c Corn.....6½@7c
Nutmegs.....$1 85 *Rice.*
Pepper.....25 c Colice'arla.....7½@8 c
Soda. Patna.....7½@8c
Bi-carb, in kegs.....5 c Rangoon.....7½@7¾c
Bi-carb, in 5 lb packages.....6 c Louisiana.....7 c
Bi-carb, in ½ papers.....7 c
Candles. Imperial soap, ₱ box..$1 25
Star, full weight..18 c S. S. Star, do.....1 00
Stearine.....16 c Babbitt's best, do.....1 00
Mould.....@12 c St. Patrick do.....1 00
Sugars. ₱ lb Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b.....
Standard A.....10½c German mottled do.....
Standard B.....10c

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without notable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—
Span roll.....50@60c
Black Navy.....55@63c
Black Tens.....57@60c
Louisville Navy.....52@56c
Louisville Cav.....62@70c
Virginia Navy.....62@70c
Virginia Tens.....58@64c
Virginia Cav.....59@64c
Double Thick.....62@65c
Flounders.....53@55c
Bright pounds...63@?c
Black Quarters...57@60c
Rough & Ready...45@50c
Fine Cut plugs...70@80c
Fine Cut.....58@60c
Cut and Dry.....38@42c
Scotch Snuff.....65@75c
Black Snuff.....50@55c

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess	30 00	Scaled herring	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake herring	4 50
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smoked bloat'rds	2 00
No. 2 Bay fat do	22 00	Codfish, ₱ lb	6 c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, ₱ b	6½c
No. 2 do	16 00	Medium do	6 c
No. 2 do, extra	15 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Halibut do	14½c
White fish	8 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ kit	65c
California salmon, half-bbls	9 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 00; peaches, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; 3-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans ₱ doz, $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapple, 2-lb cans $2 00@2 25; 3-lb cans $3 00; pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 500 pickles, $8 50; 250 pickles containing 900 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins —Layers, new ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, 7½@8½c; Muscatels, 7½@ 8c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants—New 5c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 30c; do Ivica 26c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; French do 14c; Grenoble do 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroons 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Dry Goods.

The dry goods trade is naturally somewhat in abeyance at this season, the wholesale and retail trade both being fully engaged closing up and making settlements for the business of 1875. Still a better trade than is usually the case was secured. Prices are unchanged, with the exception of a drop of ½c in Conestoga A brown sheetings. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	Price	Width.	Price
Anchor A No. 1	36 9	Lawrence L.L.	36 8
Penn Mill do	4-4 9	Laconia E	36 8½
Eagle No. 1	36 9	Laconia B	36 9
Western trade	36 8	Laconia O	40 9
Lagunda	36 7½	Laconia	3-4 7½
Avondale	36 6¾	Laconia	10-4 27½
Conestoga	36 6¾	Conestoga	10-4 39
Chippewa C	28 5½	Waltham	40 12½
Nonatook	4-4 8½	Juniata B fine	3-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwith O.	27 5½	Lonsdale	36 11
Suffolk L	36 8	Lonsdale Cam	36 16
Suffolk R	36 9	Fruit of Loom	36 8½
Hamilton AA	36 7½	Bay Mill	36 10½
Rochdale	36 8½	Davol	36 12½
Harris	36 9	Wamsutta	36 14
Gem of Spindle	36 10	Pepperell	42 12½
Hill, S'mpr Idem	36 9	Pepperell	10-4 35
Hill	36 10		

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	7	Southbridge	7½
Conestoga fa'cy	7½	Oriental fancy	7½
Hamilton fa'cy	7½	Cocheco fancy	6¾
Garner fancy	6¾	Hartel	6¾
Smoking fa'cy	6¾	Berlin solid	6¾
Richmond	7½	Simpson's black	7½
Merrimac	7½	" fast black	7½
Sprague fancy	6¾	" mourning	6¾
American fancy	6¾@7¾	Shirtings	6½

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	26	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	33
Cotton bat	10@14	16@18	Cotton twine	26

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	12	Thorndike	7-8	11
Conestoga A A	7-8	12	Portsmouth	7-8	18
Conestoga C T	4-4	16	Portsmouth	4-4	25
" gold m'd'l	4-4	17½	Methuen AA	4-4	25
" prem. A	4-4	22	Whittaker	4-4	34

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, January 5.—The market was a better feeling in the market, but business continued quiet. Cotton goods were steady at current quotations. Print cloths unchanged. Manchester spring prints opened to-day at 7½c. Oriental shirting patterns were announced to 6¼c. Woolen goods were quiet. A large auction sale of damaged linens will be held Wednesday next.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

The dullness that has clouded the live stock market since the inception of the holidays has shown in some measure lifted, and to-day matters and things are moving more satisfactorily, both for buyers and sellers.

Arrivals of Stock.

The following are the arrivals of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending to-day, as copied from the books of Weighmaster Dunkeld:

	Cattle, cars.	Hogs, cars.	Sheep, cars.
Thursday, Dec. 30	21	16	4½
Friday, Dec. 31	75	15	10
Saturday, Jan. 1	6	4	2
Monday, Jan. 2	70	19½	2½
Monday, Jan. 3	17	9	3½
Tuesday, Jan. 4	90	15½	3½
Wed'sday, Jan. 5	98	22½	8½
Total this week	313	102	67½

	Cars.
Total through cattle	139
Total yard cattle	204

Tone of the Market.

Below will be found the rulings of the market as gathered from consultations with reliable dealers, and they will be found in the main correct to a dot:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was moderately heavy and the market was somewhat better than that of last week. There was no trouble to find buyers among leading dealers, as to whether the market was shaded for choice to prime stock; but all agreed that there was a fair to fair to good from last week's prices fully 50c, whist others claimed that the fall was even sharper than 50c. Below we give the ruling rates of the market:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$6 35@6 75
Prime, 1,300 to 1,300 lbs	5 25@5 75
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 60@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 00@4 25
Stockers	2 50@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs were extremely light, which caused prices to advance fully 50c on all grades. The pens were well cleaned up all offerings meeting ready sales at quotations, which are as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 60@7 90
Yorkers	7 40@7 60
Roughs	6 90@7 00

SHEEP.

Here again was a diversity of opinion as to the status of the market, some contending that the feeling was for a change in the market from that of last week, others that it was the same, as it may we give the following as the closing prices of the week:

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs.....$5 25@5 75
Extra, 90 to 100 lbs.....4 75@5 25
Good, 80 to 90 lbs.....4 25@4 75
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs.....3 87½@4 12
Common, 70 to 75 lbs.....3 25@3 50

MILCH COWS.

There was fair number of extra cows on sale to-day which commanded prices as their quality and richness, ranging all the way up from $35 00 to $75 00.

Sales and Purchases.

The following are the sales of cattle, sheep and hogs made by the various dealers during the week ending Wednesday, January 5, from which the reader can gather the tone of the market for the week:

CATTLE.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20	20,400	$5 00	15	15,700	$5 50	6	5,900	$4 00
24	24,720	5 25	20	20,120	4 50	6	6,000	4 00
19	21,470	4 70	11	10,840	4 20	6	6,090	4 62
15	20,910	6 00	21	20,403	5 60	48	57,500	5 25
18	19,260	4 75	20	19,400	4 50	20	20,000	5 00
18	19,000	4 65	20	19,250	4 50	6	6,550	5 00

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

16	21,230	$5 85	17	19,480	$5 25	10	10,550	$5 00
8	9,760	5 00	19	19,190	5 00	19	19,000	5 00
16	12,910	3 87	17	17,250	5 30	16	16,120	5 65
8	9,000	5 00						

Beggs, Dock & Drum sold:

18	21,240	$5 45	56	56,920	$5 25	48	58,510	$5 25
18	20,330	4 75	17	17,260	5 25	4	3,830	4 62
19	19,740	5 00	19	19,260	5 00	18	18,240	5 00
17	17,270	5 25	35	33,300	5 25	16	16,940	5 20
17	17,240	5 25	19	16,210	5 90	16	16,210	5 75
19	19,000	5 00	19	19,820	4 87	7	7,180	5 75

Hamilton, Loughrey & Co. sold:

20	20,300	$4 75	19	19,440	$5 25	31	40,600	$5 25
14	14,500	5 25	19	19,000	5 00			
28	26,460	5 10	20	20,580	4 87	33	32,230	5 75
24	24,000	5 25	19	19,000	5 00	12	12,750	5 50
14	25,300	5 25						

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

19	19,000	$5 00	18	18,000	$5 00	75	110,110	4 30
34	39,020	5 50	18	23,960	5 80	19	19,180	4 50
50	55,500	5 25	11	10,110	4 35	34	34,430	5 45
19	19,000	5 00	19	19,000	5 00	19	19,000	5 00
13	18,190	5 50	20	20,420	4 85	21	21,050	4 35

HOGS.

Hamilton, Loughrey & Co. sold:

94	19,190	$5 60	21	3,660	$7 40	28	3,220	$7 45
100	20,000	5 60	21	4,120	7 40	28	4,340	7 45
96	19,360	7 75	11	2,310	7 45	28	5,040	7 45
96	19,200	7 75	20	3,980

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 5, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.005	29	78	E.	Light.	Clear.
2 P. M..	29.884	37	55	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
9 P. M..	29.915	51	59	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.020 Highest thermom....38
Mean thermom.... 47 Lowest thermom....29

The Pittsburgh Female College will reopen January 3. Charges reduced. Room for only six more boarders. Apply to Rev. I. C. Pershing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Fifth Lecture

Of the High School course will be delivered by Prof. L. H. Durling in the High School Hall January 6th, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. Subject, "The Foundation Stones of Chemical Physics." Admission twenty-five cents.

Another Successful Robbery.

Another successful robbery was perpetrated yesterday and in broad day. The residence of Mr. Evan Davis, No. 20 Colwell street, Seventh ward, was entered through a rear door. In it drawer the thief obtained $100 in hard and soft money. There is no trace of the tramp.

The High School Lectures.

The fifth of the series of scientific lectures by members of the High School faculty will be given this evening in the Hall of the institution, Prof. L. H. Durling will give the second and closing lecture on "The Foundation Stones of Chemical Physics." There should be a large attendance.

The Iron Rollers' Strike.

The rollers in the mills of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, and at Jones and Laughlin's, have been on a strike for several days, but so far as we can learn, there has been no stoppage of work in consequence. At the upper mills of the first named firm a new "crew" has been obtained. The cause of the trouble is the notification that it is necessary to reduce the pay from 70 to 65 cents per ton.

Colored Man Stabbed.

An altercation occurred yesterday afternoon on Wylie avenue between two colored men named James Thompson and Wm. Landron, in which the latter stabbed the former in the side, inflicting a severe wound. Thompson made an information before Alderman Seanor, charging Landron with felonious assault and battery, and the accused was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing next Saturday.

The Robinson Brothers.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Alexander Robinson, of Pittsburgh, was buried at North East, his former home, Tuesday. There were six brothers, and five composed the banking house of Robinson Brothers, Pittsburgh, while the sixth is a Presbyterian minister at Harrisburg. The strangest part of the affair was that four brothers were pall bears and the brother minister preached the funeral sermon.

Held for Burglary.

Hubert Hoffman and Theodore Farrar, just from the Workhouse, where they had been placed as suspicious characters, were brought again before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, on a charge of burglary, preferred by Robert H. Cochran. When arrested, before in the office, were found in their possession, and after their commitment to the institution, Mr. Cochran, whose house had been identified, missed some of the articles as his. After a hearing yesterday, they were sent to jail to await trial.

Matrimonial.

Mr. Thomas A. Fulton, whose pleasant face used to grace the drug store of our friend, Mr. Ferd. Abel, was married on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Captain Thomas Boyd. Mr. Fulton is a native of Moundsville, West Virginia, and has cause to congratulate himself upon his good fortune. A large company assembled at the residence of the bride's parents to celebrate the wedding, and spent a very joyous evening. The happy couple left for the East on a wedding tour.

The Telegraphic Wedding.

The Presbyterian *Banner* rebukes the recent "wire" wedding as follows:

A gentleman who is a telegraph operator at Waynesburg, Pa., and a lady who is a telegraph operator at Brownsville, Pa., were married through the absurd proceeding of being married by telegraph, on Tuesday of last week, the preacher being in Waynesburg and the parties in Brownsville. The telegraph authorities instead of taking steps to punish the parties, as was done in this case, ought to have forbidden it altogether, as they were able to have done, since the parties were their employees. Everything that encourages a sensational style of marriage is revolting to good taste, to say nothing of higher considerations.

The Humane Society

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Colton in the chair.

Superintendent Street's weekly report showed the purchase of a number of worn out horses at fifty cents and one dollar per head, which were turned over to the fallmaster. He also reported the impounding of a number of men for cock fighting at McKee's Rocks on New Year's day.

Mr. Street read a further letter from Mrs. White, of the Women's Branch of the State Society, relative to the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Society on Tuesday next. Mrs. White had seen Mr. Henry Berg, of New York, and there is a possibility of his coming.

It was finally decided to hold the annual meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

After the transaction of some further business not of public interest, the meeting adjourned.

Death of a Journalist.

John Morgan, a well-known newspaper correspondent, died suddenly in Philadelphia last Saturday. The deceased was born near Brownsville, Fayette county, and was about thirty-five years of age. He was a son of Rev. John Morgan, one of the oldest preachers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, whose remains are buried in the churchyard of that denomination in Uniontown. The subject of this sketch was a student at Waynesburg College at the breaking out of the rebellion, and left his studies to join the regimental band formed by Captain W. H. Stoy, for the Eighth Reserves, and served in that organization nearly two years. For several years after leaving the army he was employed as a teacher in a school in Iowa, and subsequently became Professor of Literature in the Newell Institute, in this city. About six years ago Mr. Morgan went to Philadelphia, where he was connected with several papers, of one of which he was Harrisburg correspondent last winter. During our Exposition he was in this city as correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* and one or two Philadelphia papers. Under the *nom de plume* of "Sparrow" he has written many sprightly sketches and romances.

Cast Steel Railroad Frogs.

On Thursday of last week the Crucible Steel Casting Company (successors to Hussey, Howard & Co.) completed a large shipment of cast steel railroad frogs to the Philips & Colby Construction Company of Milwaukee, which were indeed a credit to our city, as well as to the new firm. The frogs were of the reversible pattern, and were quite smooth and free from "blow-holes." Several years ago, when steel casting was comparatively in its infancy hereabouts, a large number of these frogs were made for various railroads. But the metal was so porous and brittle that in many cases they did not meet the high expectations held for them, and the result was much condemned all cast steel frogs and entirely abandoned since the time when immense strides have been made both in the mixture of metals for this purpose and in the manner of casting. In case any doubt the solid appearance of these castings, by the clear steel like ring in their detonation, or the tough fibrous character of their fractures where the pouring gates were broken off, we would think that railroad men, and others interested, would be induced to reverse any adverse opinion they may have, and at the same time learn some insight into what is to their advantage to them, by examining some of the castings made by this company.—*American Manufacturer.*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The people seem to admire "Henry V.," judging from the way in which they flock to the Opera House to see it. The seats, up and down stairs, were all filled last night, and many stood in the lobby. The spectacle now moves along so neatly that it is almost impossible to find a fault with it. Mr. Rignold has proved himself a fine actor for the part of the King, and Miss Henry, as Katherine, performs in his elocution would receive universal favor. Miss Brabrook, as *Rumor*, is deserving of high commendation, for her faultless manner and reading. Bishop, Thorne, Ellis, Owen, each and all in fact, do excellently in their respective parts.

The spectacle will be repeated to-night. At the matinee on Saturday, the doors will be opened at half-past twelve o'clock, and the performance begin at half-past one, in order that all may get home at a reasonable hour.

Library Hall—The Second Titiens Concert.

A larger and more enthusiastic audience assembled last evening at Library Hall than was present on Monday. The house was full, several standing in rear of the parquette circle. The programme was an excellent one, giving such a variety as of necessity suited all tastes. Titiens was in rather better voice than on Monday, and sang superbly. Her first number was a selection from "Der Freischutz" which was redemanded, but though the Irma Polka well-deserved the compliment four times, she could not be induced to repeat it. The second part was opened with a trio from "Lucretia Borgia," but though one of the gems of the evening, it was scarcely appreciated. The other number sang by Titiens was Arditi's well known "Il Bacio," which was rapturously encored, and "The Last Rose of Summer" substituted, which produced a furore of enthusiasm. Mlle. Titiens has nothing to complain of from her reception in Pittsburgh, and we are sure that not one of either of her audiences failed to be completely satisfied with her singing. The feature in last evening's programme was the substitution of Madame Saurez for Miss Goddard, and nothing was lost by the chance. The latter lady treats her instrument as a machine, from which she produces a certain number of sounds in a given time; the former touches it with emotion and tends ever it as a real and familiar friend. In truth, one is all soul, the other cold as an icicle. Mr. McDonald made his first appearance since a fair bass voice, which may be improved by cultivation. He was well received and encored. We have nothing to add to our previous remarks of Baccei and Orlandini, who filled their numbers very acceptably. Mr. Kenser confirmed the good impression we had previously formed. Mr. Platt is a careful accompanyist, and left nothing to be desired in his department. The concerts have been as successful as the most ardent admirer of first-class music could wish or Mr. Strakosch desire.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The female serenaders and the remainder of the company here will appear in a complete change of programme this evening, although the old one was good enough to fill the house all the week. The entertainment is one of the best yet given us by the liberal and energetic Manager Aims.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Report of Prof. Luckey—What is Wanted in Pittsburgh—Recommendations.

Following is the report of Prof. Geo. J. Luckey, presented to the committee on Industrial Schools at the meeting on Tuesday.

To the Committee on Industrial Schools:

GENTLEMEN—With a desire to acquaint myself with the working of Industrial Schools now in operation, I visited in company with J. H. Nobbs, several notable schools during the past month, and I beg leave to make the following report of my observations.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The first school visited was the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, located in the city of Boston. It has been in operation for over eleven years, and is perhaps the most successfully managed institution of the kind in this country. The officers of instruction are thirty-eight in number; the faculty consists of nineteen regular professors and the students during the last year numbered three hundred ten. To give you an idea of the extent and scope of the training given in this institution, I quote the following from the last printed course of instruction. The Institute "provides a series of scientific and literary studies, and practical exercises embracing pure and applied mathematics, the physical and natural sciences with their applications, drawing, the English language, mental and political science, French and German. These studies and exercises are so selected and arranged as to offer a liberal and practical education in preparation for active pursuits, as well as a thorough training for the various scientific professions.

The regular courses are ten in number, as follows:

I. Civil and Topographical Engineering.
II. Mechanical Engineering.
III. Geology and Mining Engineering.
IV. Building and Architecture.
V. Chemistry.
VI. Metallurgy.
VII. Natural History.
VIII. Physics.
IX. Science and Literature.
X. Philosophy.

These courses are identical during the first year, but after that the studies pursued in the studies in each course are selected and arranged with reference to the end in view. The institution, although largely aided by the state, does not offer free admission to students who desire its advantages, but each pupil is taxed $200 on entering the school. It will be observed that the course of study is practical, and that the State is compensated for her outlay, in having her citizens educated in a manner best suited for the proper development of her various industries.

THE WORCESTER FREE ACADEMY.

This school is located in the city of Worcester. Its course of study is somewhat similar, although not as comprehensive as that of the Massachusetts Technical Institute, but it gives special prominence to the element of practice. The school was founded by John Boynton, in 1865, by the gift of one hundred thousand dollars for its endowment and perpetual support. Shortly afterward Hon. Stephen Salisbury increased this endowment fund, by a donation of two hundred thousand dollars. The objects of the school are best described in the following extract from Boynton's letter of gift, dated May 1st, 1865.

"The aim of this school shall ever be the instruction of youth in those branches of education not usually taught in the public schools, which are essential and best adapted to train the young for practical life, and especially those such as are intending to be mechanics or manufacturers or farmers, may obtain an understanding of the principles of science applicable to their pursuits, while they will apply them in the best manner by an intelligent and successful prosecution of their business, and that such as intend to confine themselves to any of the branches of mercantile business, shall, in like manner be instructed in those parts or learning most serviceable to them, and that such as design to become teachers of common schools, or schools of the like character as our common schools, may be in the best manner fitted for their calling, and the various schemes of study and courses of instruction shall always be in accordance with this fundamental design so as thereby to meet a want which our public schools have hitherto but inadequately supplied.

The present course of study is as follows:

I. Mechanical Engineering.
II. Civil Engineering.
III. Drawing.
IV. Physics.
V. Chemistry.
VI. English, French and German.

Instruction is given by recitations, lectures and practices, which together constitute a systemetical course of study.

In addition to being thoroughly taught in the above course each pupil becomes an apprentice in the workshops of the institution, and is required not only to make drawings or machinery to be used by others but he is required to construct of iron and wood many of the most useful of the machines, structures and implements from the drawings of others. He is thus educated in head and hand for engineering and for labor where he will be remunerative to him but beneficial to the community at large. Admission to this institution is free to all students from Worcester county and a limited number from other parts of the Commonwealth are admitted on State scholarships. All others pay the annual tuition fee. Each student is required to practice in the shops ten hours each week during the school term and to give his entire time during the months of July and August. During the last year the sale of manufactured articles from the workshops of the institution amounted to over $20,000, the profits upon which lacked only $3,000 of being equal to the expenses for the year. Prof. Thompson, who is at the head of the institution, is confident in the belief that in a few years the industrial part of the institution will be self-sustaining. Industrial schools in Europe and America have in the past either proved financial failures or degenerated into play schools; but Prof. Thompson is of the opinion that these failures resulted more from bad management than from any necessities existing in the case.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

This institution, located at Hoboken, New Jersey, is about similar in its course of study to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and while there are slope connected with the school, no effort has yet been made to manufacture articles for the general market; in fact the institution is so literally endowed by its founder, Commodore Stevens, that no necessity exists for manufacture to realize a revenue from the labor of its students. Its course of study is thorough and complete, and all the appliances necessary for experiment and practise are of the most improved plan and of the most perfect construction. The faculty consists of not only practical scientists but a number of them stand deservedly high as original investigators.

REMARKS THEREON.

I have noted the principal features in the above named schools, not so much to the purpose of presenting them, or either of them, as models for Pittsburgh to copy, as to show that schools of like character and on so large a scale, are too costly, and therefore impracticable, to be established at public expense. Doubt whether either of the above named schools have been placed in their present flourishing condition at an expenditure much short of three-fourths of a million dollars. Yet I doubt not but that the time will come when just such schools will be (by private gifts supplemented by public aid) established in all the principal manufacturing centers of the country, but until our people are educated to know the worth of scientific and industrial education to the community at large, it would be little less than folly to ask their indorsement of so extensive a scheme of industrial and practical education.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

But we must not expect to do at once what it has taken other communities years to accomplish. We can begin a system of industrial education and year by year enlarge and develop it, carrying public sentiment with us as we can lay the foundation and others can complete the edifice; we can, without materially adding to our expenditures, give a practical bias to public institutions of learning now under our control, that shall more directly fit our children for the practical duties of life, instead of turning them from our schools without any definite object in life and unfitted in a large degree for manual labor. With this object in view I would respectfully suggest the propriety of establishing a department of industrial education in connection with the city High School.

I feel satisfied that by this plan we could conduct an efficient school of this kind with little additional cost to the erection of another building upon the present High School grounds, suited to the wants of this special department.

The High School course can be so arranged as to give the theoretical training necessary during the first two years, at the end of which time pupils desiring to take a practical course can enter the industrial department and direct their attention to whatever specialty they may desire. The course during the first two years would have to be almost exclusively in the studies which lie at the foundation of all industrial arts, viz., drawing, chemistry, physics and applied mathematics. This plan of establishing departments in the High School, giving to each a course of study suited to the wants of some leading interest in the community is not a new one, as it was presented several years ago by the member from Oakland, and partially recognized by the Board of Education in its action establishing the Normal and Commercial departments.

WHAT IS WANTED IS PRACTICUM.

This arrangement would add but little to the present cost of maintaining the High School proper, and that the State would make an appropriation sufficiently large to erect on the High School grounds a suitable building for the wants of this department, because the establishment of this department would necessitate more room than is in the present High School building, as we would require additional chemical and Physical Laboratories and for practice rooms. The mechanical and industrial "school" is very easily understood by different persons that it would perhaps be will to state that the practice shops spoken of are not intended to be in any way manufacturing establishments, but simply intended to give students an opportunity to solve some of the practical problems in mechanics, such as testing the strength and deflection of beams, pillars and girders, the bursting strength of boilers and pipes, the torsional strength of axles and shafts, the construction of gears, the work of steam in the cylinder, etc. To teach the pupils the use of, and how to use tools, to construct from working drawings, and to determine the strength, dimensions and proper proportions of machines from mechanical specifications so that in whatever department of industry he may enter he will be an intelligent workman.

I have long been convinced that educating the young under our charge we should endeavor not only to make intelligent citizens but also useful members of society, and my efforts have always been directed toward securing this two-fold result. The introduction of drawing as a regular school study and the establishment of evening industrial schools, although opposed at the time by a strong public sentiment, has already secured the endorsement of an intelligent public.

It has long been a mooted question as to what extent a purely intellectual education is a preventive of crime, but we are of opinion that every careful observer will admit that, that education which educates the head and hand together and insures its possessor honorable employment, tends in a very large degree to lessen the criminal list. It is for such an education that we plead, believing as we do that the State will receive from it the greatest return for the liberal annual appropriation which has been guaranteed by the organic law of the Commonwealth.

Before closing I wish to refer to the kindness and courtesy shown to us during our late visit to the Eastern schools by Prof. Philbrick and Mr. Bates of Boston, Professors Thompson and Marble of Worcester and Prof. Thurston of Hoboken, New Jersey, all of whom have our warmest thanks for favors shown.

GEORGE J. LUCKEY.

The High School and the University.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will "Teacher" be good enough to show on principles of sound logic, the difference in taxation of the people of Pittsburgh, whether they be taxed to support a High School, or to support an Industrial school in connection with the Western University, High school or independently of either? We fear the gentleman's zeal for the common schools has led him into a recent "slings" in opposition to the "peoples" schools, has disturbed his logical equilibrium.

The Western University is a *noble* institution; so are Yale, Cornell and Harvard, but what has that to do with the question of the Industrial High School, of Pittsburgh, is a *noble* institution so are the New York Free College, the Public High Schools and the glorious system of free schools throughout the land; these are for the many who would never, in the nature of the case, be able to receive the benefits of private schools and private colleges. Let us carefully foster and generously encourage, and help them God speed in showering the blessings which come to a free people through intelligence, virtue, industry and the commonwealth our special support, and care, and championship be the direction of the masses. To do this, more than anything else, depends the perpetuity and prosperity of the Republic.

"Teacher" has smitten us on the right cheek; in all charity we turn to him the left also, and decline entering into personal controversy as to the "sour grapes." His questions will be duly answered, by Governor Hartranft, State superintendent Wickersham, Congressmen Luckey, the Legislature of the State and all true friends of the Republican institutions and free schools. D.

MURRAY AND MYERS.

Their Last Day on Earth—The Bearing of the Men—Murray Persists in His Disbelief in a Future State—Myers Finds Consolation in Religion.

Ere the setting of to-day's sun Murray and Myers, the murderers of Farmer Wahl, will have paid with their lives the penalty of their great crime. The circumstances of the murder for which they are to be executed will be remembered by most of our readers, and need only be recited briefly here to aid all in their recollection.

Gotthardt Wahl, a farmer living near Perrysville, was on his way home from the city on the night of the 11th of November, 1874. He was riding in his wagon, accompanied by George Jacobs, a chum of his, and when they had reached a lonely spot a short distance from the first toll-gate, about three miles from the city, two men sprang from the bushes on the roadside and approached the wagon. The taller one, with an oath, demanded money, while the other ran to the horses' heads and stopped the wagon. Wahl replied that he had no money, but the man sprang upon the wagon, while then handed his pistol to Jacobs and prepared for the encounter, when the robber drew a club and with it laid Jacobs senseless in the wagon. Wahl attempted to grapple with him, when he pulled a revolver and shot him three times, two of the shots taking effect in the abdomen. The pockets of the two men were then rifled, but all they obtained was $1 50 from Wahl.

The intelligence of the murder created great excitement, not only in the neighborhood in which it occurred, but in the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and all the detectives at once set to work to find the perpetrators for the murderers. Jacobs, the clock repairer, gave a pretty accurate description of the fiends, which was published in the papers of the day following that upon which the crime was committed, and by this information led to their arrest. On the evening of the day following the murder, Patrolman Berger was passing along his beat on Sandusky street, this city, when a young woman, greatly excited, accosted him, saying she wanted him to come to Mrs. Moore's boarding-house on Second avenue, as she thought she had found the murderers. Their appearance, she said, corresponded with their description as given by Jacobs and corroborated by Wahl himself just before his death. It was late in the evening, and the girl urged the policeman to come at once, as they felt afraid to have the men in the house over night. The patrolman, however, failed to go and did not even report the circumstance at the lock-up. Early in the morning the girl went and informed Patrolman Roger O'Mara of their suspicious lodgers, and less than an hour found Murray and Myers in the lock-up. Jacobs identified them fully, and they were committed for trial. When the case came up in court, Mary Carnes, who had informed the police of the men, testified that her suspicions were first aroused by the conduct of Murray, who seemed to be troubled by a perpetual fear of something; once while seated in the room he suggested to Mrs. Moore that the window curtains be drawn so that people could not see in, as the thought that the burglars might be looking in on them, he said, made him nervous. He was much disposed to moralize over crime. He "did not like murdering," and was anxious to know what the papers said concerning it, yet shrank from reading them himself. His frequent questions excited the girl's suspicion, which she communicated to Mrs. Moore, and of her own accord went for the police. On finding that they had made a hurried dis the shooting, and Meyer held the horses. Their conviction and sentence followed.

A VISIT TO THE MURDERERS.

A representative of the COMMERCIAL, in company with Commissioner Irvin, visited the doomed men in their cells yesterday. Murray, who was the first one visited, was sitting on his bunk, with his head down, but on hearing the approach of visitors he looked up quickly, and shook hands with his visitors. Mr. Irwin took a seat beside him and asked if he could do anything for him, to which Murray replied, "No; nobody can do me any good now. Nothing would do me any good except the saving of my life." After bidding him good-by Mr. Irwin and our reporter proceeded to the cell occupied by Meyers, who was on his knees at a chair with a Catholic prayer book and a rosary in his hands. He rose from his position as soon as his visitors had got inside the door, and greeted them kindly. He said in effect that he was fully prepared to die; that Father Beck, a German Catholic priest, had been with him a great deal, and by thoughts and explanations he had been brought to believe that he would be happy after death. He seemed to derive great consolation from the fact that he had never killed any one, and said he was glad that he was not a murderer.

SECRETS OF THEIR ANTECEDENTS.

Murray says he was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1840, and that he is a carpenter by trade. He has no relatives living. Myers states that he was born in Germany, and is thirty-five years of age. He came to this country at the age of eleven, learned the trade of harness making in New York, and went to St. Louis several years ago, where he worked up to within a few months ago, when he started out on the tramp which brought him to the gallows. His mother is living, he says, as is also his wife and a daughter aged about fourteen. He says his name is not Myers; that he has never told his true name to his spiritual adviser, who has promised that he will inform the unfortunate man's family of his death, and that he will write home to them the awful manner of his taking off.

MURRAY'S DISBELIEF IN A HEREAFTER.

Father Hickey paid a visit to Murray yesterday afternoon, to make one more attempt to induce the wretched man to seek consolation in religion, but without avail. The murderer said that when a man died that was the end of him, and priests could do him no good. He thought if they would present a petition in favor of capital punishment they might do good, but they were not going to do any good in this order. It is the general belief that Murray will "weaken" when he reaches the scaffold, and much interest is felt as to how he will bear himself at that critical time.

The sheriff states that the execution will come off between the hours of 9 o'clock and noon. The doomed men will be removed from the jail to the place of execution in the same way that Witwer was. This is by going through the jail office, up the two flights of private stairway leading into the Criminal Court room, just behind the Judge's bench; passing through the court room and down the narrow stairway to the left of the entrance there, reaching the ground floor in front of the Prothonotary's office; then along the passage way to the window looking into jail yard, right in front of the door of the Sheriff's office; through the window and down the three or four steps erected for the purpose, and the men will be in the jail yard, and only a few feet from the scaffold.

Industrial Education.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As our city dailies have made an issue on the subject of industrial education, and given room pro and con, I hope we shall have a thorough examination of our educational system. Our common schools have been in successful operation for over forty years, more than a generation; and, to-day, the children with that class for whose benefit they were especially inaugurated, is, that they are so largely ignorant of everything which would make them self-helpful and useful to the State. All the boys have been educated for presidents and congressmen, and the girls for school mams, as preliminary to being "Lady of the White House," congressmen's wives, belle of a ball room, &c., &c. When a philanthropist visits a school and delivers a "chaste" address to the pupils he never fails to tell a story of some boy who, from poverty, has come to be a millionaire or a President, as the only thing else astonishing. When a principal or professor enters upon the retired duties of college life he makes a speech stimulating the ambition of the boys, not to be honest men and useful citizens, but to be rich and famous, or are to be diligent, not to make them wiser and better, but that they may be successful in life, and secure means office and money. Success is seldom, if ever, commended for its own sake, but for the sake of the reputation and bribing, and this something is a country seat and carriage.

One would think, from the atmosphere of our schools, that the old Jewish theology had been reinstated by authority of church and State, and that all the rewards and punishments of right and wrong doing were in this world; that wealth and power are the tokens of heaven's favor, and poverty and misfortune sure indications of God's displeasure. Then, as "book-learning" is thought to give the power of outwitting one's neighbors, and so getting into high places, it is this and this alone, that is given, and so our whole population is treated as kings used to treat crowds when they stood at their palace windows, and threw handfuls of small coin into the street to be scrambled for by the eager multitude. We educate the masses for high places, and set them to scrambling for a few that are possible in any form of society and have those who fail hopeless and disconsolate, though the world has no room for them. So large a portion of time is spent in our common and common schools in teaching or trying to teach, *rubbish*, in the form of analysis of letters and words, elementary sounds and mental principles, all of about as much practical use as a smattering of Hebrew, that the children of the poor cannot be kept at school long enough to learn to read and write and cypher. Then their time is so torn up with this nunmery and that they cannot be taught anything useful at home, and they grow up in deplorable ignorance.

A girl is spending hours a day, for years, mincing and sputtering "primary sounds," analyzing words and committing to memory pages of arithmetical problems, all and specially of as much use as so much Arabic, Choctaw, Sanscript and Chippewa all jumbled in one; and grow up womanhood without being able to hem a towel. So, our benevolent associations are constantly obliged to determine the deserts, for work, from starving women, who are utterly incompetent to do anything that any one wants done. Their untrained hands are as useless as those of the fashion butterfly they envy, as one who has found the place to which each and all aspire. In their educated ignorance and fostered pride they suffer, and starve and beg and die, or do worse, and pay for a world teeming with remunerative work, there is nothing that they can do.

While there is a demand for thousands of good cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses and chairwomen, there are thousands out of employment and supply from ignorance, while we are spending millions on what we call education. This is not education which fits the child to object a cumberer of the ground; and if there is an alternative, and a child can be taught to read, or to work, or to do both, let that be the reading go. Industry is the foundation of all education, and all that should now be taught is use in or her hands and feet for its own and the general good even before it learns the alphabet.

That education is falsely named which is not more or less industrial, and no school can be of so much benefit to the public and that individual as that which converts drones into working bees. No matter to what state of perfection we carry education we shall always want blacksmiths, and it will be quite impossible that all the men even in this nation can be office-holders or successful speculators. We cannot afford to have all the women school mistresses, doctresses, lawyers, ladies and lecturers. There must be farmers, mechanics, laborers and housekeepers, and there must be a very large majority of the whole population. We want for the whole people, therefore, an education which will fit each one for usefulness and independence as one of the majority. Not for those who have the special faculties for special services find their places by natural adaptation, but the man will be a worse President, or legislator, or judge, for being a good farmer, or mechanic. No woman will be unfitted for the duties of the White House, for knowing how to bake good bread, and do plain sewing, and with even a little wealth, would need be a public burden who has one of these accomplishments to give us industrial schools to shorten and simplify the course of study in our common schools, that children may have time to learn some useful employment at home, or elsewhere. Take your trade unions by the throat and write from them an acknowledgment of the right of every boy and girl to learn any mechanical that he or she may choose, and to follow it without let or hindrance from any man, or combination of men, then every workshop will be an industrial school, and whether the State establish special institutions or not, our youth can become skilled laborers, and the Commonwealth be relieved from the rapidly increasing tide of incompetency which is overwhelming us with pauperism and vice.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Fire This Morning.

The fire at one o'clock this morning, which occasioned the alarm from box 52, was in McKelvy's stable, on Crawford street, between Colwell and Clark. It was put out before any damage was done.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Recent Investigation—A Reiteration of the Charges, Etc.

On the 24th of December we published briefly the result of an investigation, made by a committee of the managers of the Reform School (House of Refuge) of certain charges preferred by ladies recently in the employ of the institution. The charges contained a number of specifications, among them that the Superintendent, Mr. Avery, the matron, Miss McCoy, and other officers, were cruel and abusive toward the inmates; that girls were unmercifully whipped, and in some instances kept working until they fainted; that the treatment was neither reformatory in character nor Christian in its influence; and that the institution was more like a sink of degradation than a school of reform. Mrs. Sarah C. McKelvy, a member of the Rev. W. H. Gill's (Central Presbyterian) church, Allegheny, who had charge of the laundry for a period of four or five months, Miss S. Dickey, a school teacher, and Miss E. Nieman, sewing teacher, who made the charges originally, and who were examined under oath, are not at all satisfied with the finding of the committee, and yesterday published statements in the *Leader*, terming all that they had originally charged, and asserting that even more might be added.

A reporter of this paper waited upon several of the managers, yesterday, and was assured that the investigation had been most thorough; and in proof of this the Secretary, Mr. Moss, handed over the manuscript testimony for perusal, or for publication, if deemed proper.

The committee who conducted the investigation was composed of the following gentlemen: Wm. Rinehart, Thomas Wightman, Josiah King, John Phillips and John Griffiths.

The ladies making the charge were examined and cross-examined for the total condemnation of medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be a most powerful in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables compise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided before the creation of the mineral kingdom and roots of the field.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted, these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Headache.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 5.—Steamships Siberia, from Boston, and Pereire, from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, January 5.—Steamships Caspian, from Baltimore, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

Ohio Agricultural Convention.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—The State Agricultural Convention met here to-day, seventy-four counties being represented. The subjects discussed were "Grasses and their culture," "The hog cholera," "Underdraining" and "Forestry." Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to grant a reasonable subsidy to the Centennial Exposition, asking the General Assembly to furnish means for appointing a commission to investigate the cattle disease, and requesting to do away with the necessity for landowners to put up warnings to prevent trespassing on their lands by hunters, indorsing the Ohio Agricultural College, recommending the agricultural societies of the several counties to arrange for holding county centennial celebrations during the year, and a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Isaac Welch, who was a prominent farmer of Belmont county.

During the day General Noyes, Hon. Mr. Ranney and General Hays, of the Ohio Centennial Board, addressed the Convention, urging the claims of the Centennial upon the farmers of Ohio.

B. W. Carlisle, of Fairfield; Jas. B. Jameson, of Harrison; John H. Pugh, of Franklin; Lee Weltz, of Clinton, and D. L. Pope, of Geauga, were elected members of the State Board of Agriculture.

STATE NEWS.

Reading is going to buy 1,300 dog medals.

During 1875 there were 854 deaths in Reading against 780 in 1874.

A school house has been erected at Danville which cost about $35,000.

A little boy's clothing took fire at Scranton last week, and he was fatally burned.

Mr. Edward Sierer, a well-known citizen of Shippensburg, died, suddenly, on Tuesday night.

George Salter, colored, of Birdsboro', Berks county, was suffocated at a limekiln on Thursday night.

Among the lodgers at the Allentown station house the other night was a woman eighty-six years of age.

The Philadelphia detectives made 425 arrests, last year, and recovered $44,339 05 worth of stolen property.

Mrs. Maria Catherine Heinly, who died lately at Hamburg, Berks county, aged eighty-four years, left 145 living descendants.

Tonsorial enterprise—A Harrisburg barber flings out a banner with the legend, "A good five cent cigar, and a shave, for ten cents!" Next!

Edward Kelly, who had been an interested spectator at a Catholic fair in Luzerne county, suddenly dropped dead in a crowded room a few days ago.

During the year just closed there were 699 fires in Philadelphia, as against 668 in 1874. The total losses amounted to $1,279,821 13, and the insurance $6,252,247 20.

A banquet was tendered Attorney General Lear by the Bucks county bar a few days ago. Judge Ross presided, and twenty-three members of the profession were present.

John Miller, a veteran of the war of 1812, and who had voted at every Presidential election since Washington's time, died in Lancaster on New Year's day, aged eighty-seven years.

Col. Albert L. Magilton, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and a brave soldier in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, died in Philadelphia, a few days ago.

On the 18th inst. a daughter of Mr. Levi Fetter, of Heidelberg township, was married, and on the night of the 23d inst. she was attacked with cramp in the stomach and died the same night, aged seventeen years.

During the year 1875 the Philadelphians used about 514,000,000 gallons of water, and paid thus far over $1,120,000 for water rents. During the same period over 40 miles of pipe have been laid by the Water Department.

George Morrison Coates, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was fined the other day by Judges Biddle and Pierce, of Philadelphia, for contempt in not obeying the summon to appear as a juror on a murder case.

There were 18,909 deaths in Philadelphia, during 1875, against 16,815 in 1874. Of teese 9,715 were males and 9,140 females; 8,689 adults, and 10,220 minors; 14,623 were natives of the United States, and 4,286 of other countries.

An Allentown man wanted to inform "his customers and the public generally" that he was prepared to supply families with oysters, and this is the way the sign he painted reads: "Elsters supplight wis families."

In Scranton, last week, John Lloyd, a boy of thirteen, shot his sister-in-law, Mrs. David Lloyd, with a shot gun, wounding her very seriously, and then escaped. The woman's offense was scolding the boy for neglecting his work.

One night last week Miss Laura Snyder, of Westmoreland county, was knocked down while walking near her home by a young man with supposed evil intentions. The villain was frightened by the approach of people and fled.

One day recently, in Philadelphia, two women were burned to death, one in the Twelfth ward, and one in the Seventh ward, one by the accidental breaking and explosion of a coal oil lamp and one by the explosion of a coal oil can.

Mrs. Jane Harrah, an old resident of Uniontown and mother of Mr. John S. Harrah, died on Monday, December 27, 1875, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Her funeral took place on Wednesday, December 29th, at Presbyterian Cemetery.

The *Bucks County Intelligencer* is to be reduced in size to that of the Philadelphia *Times* and will hereafter appear as a semi-weekly, the publication days being Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is one of the most ably conducted journals in the State.

Josh. Clark, a veteran engineer on the Western division of the Erie road, recently ran his engine 1,750 miles, putting in sixteen and a half days' time, in a single week, and drew therefor $66 pay. This is said to be the biggest locomotive feat on record.

The interments in Philadelphia, last week, numbered 382, an increase of 58 over the previous week. Of the whole number 197 were adults, and 185 children, 95 being under one year of age. Diseases of the throat and lungs carried off 79; convulsions, 22; marasmus, 11; old age, 11.

On Wednesday Christian Koch, of Lycoming county, in company with two friends, went to the woods to cut railroad ties. On the way a pheasant flew up, and one of the party shot at it. The ball struck a tree, and glancing entered Mr. Koch's head. He died shortly after the accident.

During the year 1875 there were 6,681 permits issued in Philadelphia for the erection of new buildings, back additions, alterations, etc., an increase of 207 over the number issued in 1874. The new buildings number 5,182; back buildings, 453, and the alterations and additions 1,045, making a total of 6,681.

Mr. Eli Wagner, of Jackson township,